B.S.A. MODEL

No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A. Bicycles

Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 85 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
11th June ..	"DONGOLA" ..	8,056
18th „ ..	"MALWA" * ..	10,911
25th „ ..	"NEURALIA" ..	9,082
2nd July, ..	"KASHGAR" ..	8,840
9th „ ..	"KARMALA" ..	8,983
16th „ ..	"DELTA" † ..	8,087
23rd „ ..	"NARKUNDA" * ..	16,115
30th „ ..	"MOREA" ..	10,890
6th August ..	"CALEDONIA" ..	7,572
13th „ ..	"SYRIA" † ..	6,683
20th „ ..	"MANTUA" * ..	10,902
27th „ ..	"DEVANHA" ..	8,092

† "DELTA" } Through steamers from China calling Bombay
"SYRIA" } for mails only.

"MALWA" }
"NARKUNDA" } Through steamers from
"MANTUA" } Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Remarks.
10th June ..	"DILWARA"	To Colombo, Straits and China.
17th „ ..	"KALYAN"	To Colombo, Straits and China.
24th „ ..	"MANTUA"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Remarks.
9th June ..	BARJORA ..	Karachi and P. Gulf.
16th June ..	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.
18th „ ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct or on arrival of English Mail.
20th „ ..	PURNEA ..	Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	in July	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Ionolulu Maru	C. Okudu	25th May	11th June
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	4th June	18th June
Indo Maru	Y. Fuseno	18th June	25th June
Peking Maru	K. Yamauchi	23rd June	6th July.

*No Passenger Accommodation

K. SHIMA, Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	arrival.	Departure.
Tajima Maru	K. Takano.	6995.	11th June	23rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota.	6995.	24th June	11th July.

For Freight and passages apply to T. TAGAMI, Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000.
Paid Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000.
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA,

BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	Seattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Soerabaya.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon.	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA, Manager,

Hornby Road, Bombay

Post Box No. 207.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribet Capital .....Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...Rs. 2,38,73,33
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .....Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon

SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.

Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.

Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.

Cawnpore—Hathras.

London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.

London, E. C

Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L BUCKLEY, General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906. INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY. BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STEVINGFELLOW, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Soerabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsic
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaec
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND, Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3

BRANCHES:

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 995,00
Reserve Fund	£ 266.00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. Chairman.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.

14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 16-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:

7. Murzban Road, Fort BOMBAY.

SUB-BRANCHES:

Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold

Banking business of every description transacted

A. B. OLIPHANT, Ag. Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 35,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 35,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow) Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Lucknow City Office Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currecy Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN, Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jullundur City	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Moshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK

5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, Managing-Director.

5%

WHY SAVE MONEY?

? ? ?

Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.

Because the coppers saved daily will provide for the education or marriage of your son or daughter when they are of age.

You can open a Savings Bank account with

8 Annas and upwards and it will earn 5% Per Annum

Open the account to-day at the

INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

7 A, Fort Street, opp. G. P. O., BOMBAY.

POST BOX 22 BRANCHES—AT KARACHI AND SURAT PHONE 530

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.

BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,03,962

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Receive at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

G. I. PAREKH & CO., Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT

Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).

AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL ..... Rs 10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND 97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND ... 1,15,700

DIRECTORS.

Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.)
Lalji Govindji, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucanda Govandji & Co.)
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Mandiwala, (Messrs. Sakharam Mancharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI, Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report commends a Bonus of 4 per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR, Manager, Bombay Branch, 31, Mahomed Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I., 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorje & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
509, Bow Bazar. D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

AN INDIAN GLORY.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE "SHUSHRUTA SAMHITA."

In three volumes. Superior Edition, Rs. 6 Popular Edition, Rs. 25 in India only.

MAKARADHWAJA VATI.

The only Brain-Tonic and Nerve-Vigor. It does after five or six hours of continued brain work acts like magic on the system. It is an Elixir of Life being the only remedy for the tension of an over-worked brain. Its chief chemicals are the world-renowned Makaradhwaja Camphor and Musk. Rs. 8 for 15 days. With our Suayuranjan Ghrita, Rs. 5.

KAVIRAJ K. L. BHISAGRATNA, M.R.A.S. (Lond.), 10 Kashi Ghose's Lane CALCUTTA.

ELIXIR GODINEAU

THE WORLD'S GREATEST [illegible]

Sensational Review by the Press in [illegible]

LE TEMPS.

The ELIXIR GODINEAU is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country: it is a first class strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power.

L'AUTORITE

The marvellous properties of the ELIXIR GODINEAU having been duly proved by various experiments, this powerful specific is now universally recommended as the best remedy against anaemia, tuberculosis and all cases of exhaustion of the organic system in general.

LE FIGARO.

To make gold, and find out the secret of ever-lasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second.

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name the ELIXIR GODINEAU the effects of which are surprising.

LE MOT D'ORDRE.

Several truly marvellous cures effected by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, and which have been echoed far and wide, have given this specific universal popularity. Henceforth anaemia, rachitis, paralysis, senile degeneration will cease to exist. The ELIXIR GODINEAU rapidly suppresses all these affections produced by partial or general exhaustion of the organic system.

L'EVENEMENT.

The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-settled spiritness of a youth of twenty years of age, is restored by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, one of the valuable conquests of modern science

L'ECHO DE PARIS.

The great success of the ELIXIR GODINEAU increases from day to-day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigor every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of. All weakened or debilitated organic systems are speedily strengthened after treatment with the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effect of which is as sure as it is rapid.

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon

MADON SONS & CO.

CHEMISTS,

(Original Madon's), Crawford Market, Bombay.

Price per bottle Rs. 14. Course of 3 bottles Rs. 40.

PACKING FREE. TRANSIT CHARGES EXTRA

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Annual Fire Income	
Exceeds	£10,00,000
Total Assets	£23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates

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English Stove & Cycle Depot.

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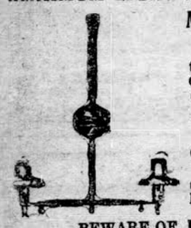

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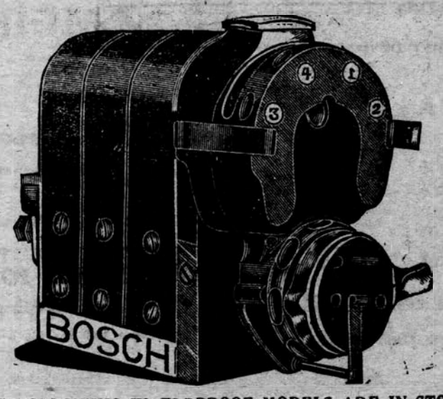

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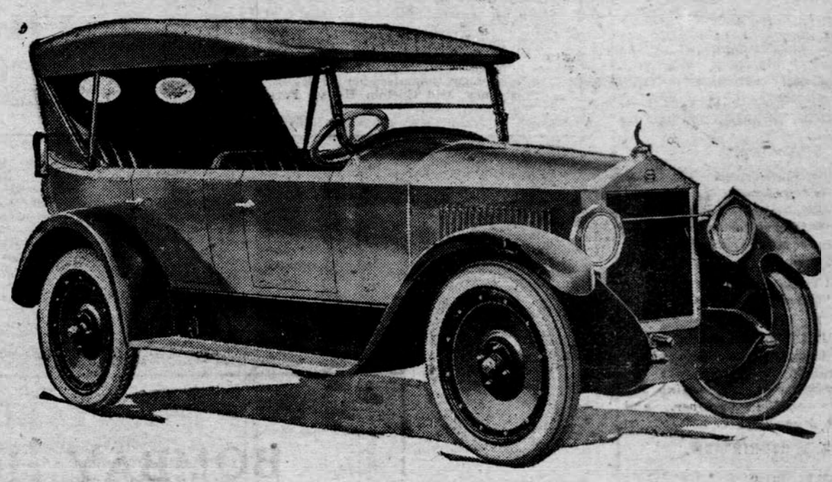

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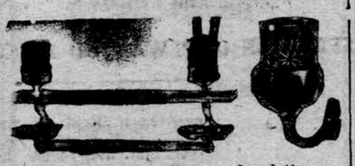

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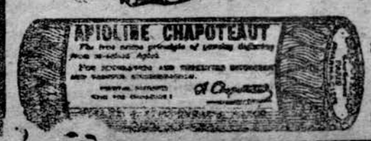

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FOR SALE.—Complete GINNING, PRESS FACTORIES, going concern or machinery in parts Boiler Engine to work 60 single gins. Apply P c/o CENTRAL BANK RANG MAHAL, Lahore.
K C 9676

FOR SALE—28' x 7' x 130 lbs. pressure second hand Lancashire BOILER by Marshall Sons & Co.; made in 1906, with usual mountings and fittings, at Rs. 11,000 F. O. R. Karachi. Apply for further details to ENGINEER & CO., Pydhowni, Bombay.
K R 468

FOR SALE—Three Lancashire BOILERS by Tucker and Shenton brand new, size 30 x 7½ x 160 lbs. pressure just imported highest offer above 35,000 each will be considered F. O. R. Lahore. Apply BALAKRAM GRANJEVILLE, Simla.
R9551

BOOKS & STAMPS.

A Best Selection of latest French and English Novels going very cheap at King and Co., Booksellers, News Agents, Hornby Road, Bombay.
L R285

EDUCATIONAL.

BOYS AND GIRLS! join B. G. DESAI'S MORNING MATRICULATION CLASSES in English, Mathematics. Chanda Ramji Girls School Girgaum, Bomay.
M R426

NEW SESSIONS OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments for General Commercial, Specialized Banking and Auditing Courses, are proceeding. Apply immediately, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R 462

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—Mohan Building, Girgaum, Bombay RE-OPENS 13th instant. Students enrolled for Book-keeping Accountancy and Higher Commercial courses. Fees moderate. For prospectus apply PRINCIPALS.
M R459

BOMBAY LAW CLASSES. Sound coaching. Morning Class meets at 8, Mohan Building, Girgaon. For particulars. Apply to JOSHI, M.A., LL.B., 7, Sadashiv Street, Bombay 4.
M R474

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Establishe 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping & Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., Imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha. (Late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution): Fees Moderates, Enrolment Daily, Classes Morning and Evening, Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay Prospectus on Application.
M

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPAL DAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

SALE—About 1,000 lbs. of Horse hair is available for sale. Offers to the COMMANDANT, BASE Remount Depot, Deolali.
N C 9620

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—FREE RECEIVERS of Begum Bahar Diary of 1921-22 free on application. Two anna stamp for an excellent wall almanac with two fine pictures. Apply to BEGUM BAHAR OFFICE, Post Box 709, (B), Calcutta.
P

LOST & FOUND.

LOST—A TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 431 for one share No. 4477 of the Simplex Mills Co., Ld., in the name of Mr. Chandalal Rupchand in the month of September 1920. Anybody dealing with the same will do so at his risk. CHANDULAL ROOPCHAND.
PB R485

LOST—Temporary Receipt No. 294 for three coupons No. 64-173 and 417 of the Simplex Mills Co., Ld., in the name of Soni Mulchandbhai Tribhovandas in the month of September 1920. Anybody dealing with the same will do so at his risk. CHANDULAL ROOPCHAND for Soni Mulchand Tribhovandas.
PB R486

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCIER to invest from Rupees two to three lakhs in a profitable business. Apply Box No. 4074, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R461

BOMBAY HOUSING SCHEME.

The insufficiency of housing accommodation is a standing grievance in Bombay, but matters can be much improved if a system of regularly advertising vacant rooms, flats, or houses for residential purposes is adopted. Similarly those who are in need of such accommodations should make liberal use of newspaper columns at a nominal expense and thereby facilitate to obtain accommodation with the least delay.

It is common knowledge that while houses and rooms are vacant those who want them cannot get them for want of information. This is a great loss to individuals and hardship for those in need—if the two parties can be afforded opportunities to let each other know of his requirement then much trouble, hardship and inconvenience is saved on all sides.

In these days of house scarcity, we have decided to afford every facility to the house-owner and would-be tenant to come into touch with each other direct without any middlemen and waste of time in bargaining

To make this scheme successful and to afford house-owners, burdened with heavy taxes and up-keep charges, some relief by finding for them desirable tenants we have decided to make a nominal charge for publishing a list of vacant rooms and flats for residential purposes, consisting of the name of the owner to be applied to, the address of the vacant place, accommodation and rent, altogether a maximum of four lines for each advertisement at a nominal charge. The same facilities will be afforded to those in need of residential quarters. In either case the parties should advertise through "Box" System.

SPECIMEN OF "TO LET" ADVT. COPY

No. 12, Princess Street—one room, bath attached. Rent 120/- per month. Box No.——
Chowpatty Sea Face, one flat of 5 rooms Rent Rs. 600/- per month. Box No.——

SPECIMEN OF "WANTED ACCOMMODATION" ADVT. COPY

TWO rooms, bath & cook-rooms separate, in or near Fort. Rent no matter. Box No.——
ONE Flat five rooms, bath & kitchen—near Kalbadevi. Rent limit Rs. 250/-. Box No.——

SPECIAL RATES FOR A REGULAR BUNCH OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Particulars apply to the Manager.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—An ESTATE MANAGER to look after a few buildings, must have some knowledge of English, Khoja gentleman preferred. Apply with salary expected to Box No. 4071, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R456

WANTED.—A TYPIST, knowing correspondence, shorthand prefered, salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 according to qualifications. Apply THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., 46, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
A R 463

WANTED.—Qualified MOTOR LORRY DRIVERS with License, knowing Coloba work, and streets of Bombay. Apply with testimonials or see personally the MANAGING AGENTS, THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO., LTD., 233, Hornby Road, Fort.
A C 9672

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—POST or EXTRA WORK by an experienced Accountant, knowing Gujarati Accounts good references. Please write to Box No. 4072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 480

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—FLATS suitable for offices. Apply to Box No. 4067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R449

TO LET—Large Fireproof GODOWNS in Escof Buildings at Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to E. E. BANDOOKWALLA & CO., 15, Mount Road.
C R447

FOR SALE or TO LET—A large bungalow with electric light, latest sanitary, arrangements, on Dadar Road. Apply Box No. 4033, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R378

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Pucca built spacious GODOWN, such as Insurance for Cotton secureable at 1 per cent. Jakeria Bunder Road, Sewri, Immediate possession. For rent and Terms apply:—DHARAMSI BHAVANJI, 2nd Pinjrapole Lane.
C R419

TO LET very comfortable BLOCKS suitable for European and Parsi families, totally new building on Makba estate, opposite Richardson and Crudas, Parel Road. Apply HIRJI GOVINDJI & CO., Baroda Street, Mandvi; or DHARAMSEY BHAVANJI, 2nd Pinjrapole Lane.
C R268

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One "SUNBEAM" MOTOR CAR, touring body, 4-cylinder, 1921 latest Model, Brand New. Price very reasonable. Apply Messrs. HEPTOOLA NOORUDIN & Co., 351-353, Abdool Rehiman Street, Bombay.
JA R368

PROPERTIES FOR SALE,

PLOTS from 1000 to 1500 square yards, five minutes from Santacruze, rate Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per yard, ample water, are for sale. N. J. MODI, consulting engineer, 40 Medows Street.
G R 483

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

REMINGTON NO. TEN FOR SALE. Apply THE BOMBAY GENERAL CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Old Hanuman Lane, Bombay.
K R467

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One quite new LANCASHIRE BOILER, 30ft. by 7ft.—6in. Diameter 200lbs. Pressure and some Looms and Dobbies, Bombay delivery. Particulars apply Box No. 3068, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
E C9668

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GRAND REDUCTION SALE—Boots an Shoes—16th May to 16th June, 192' Discount 2 annas per Rupee. RUSTOM KHAN and Co., Prag Mahal. T—K 24

COAL CONSUMERS are hereby informed that Lalpeth coal is now available for ready and forward delivery. Apply to J. V. PADAMSEY & CO. Proprietors Lalpeth and Sonala Collieries, 39/41, Apollo Street top floor of Morvi Bank, Fort Bombay. T J R 458

FOR SALE—The MOTOR LAUNCH "WHELAN" in good running order is available for immed.ate delivery. Apply for particulars, etc., to MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., P. B. 122. Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay. T 9565

WANTED—Purchasers of Punjab, made Khes (or cotton beddings) Purely Swadeshi, product. Moderate prices. Hand-some Commission, to smart agents. Trial order solicited. SITARAM MELARAM, Importers and Exporters, Rangmahal, Lahore, Telegrams: Svern. T R 300

SKIN DISEASES of any name and nature yield to almost magical effect of "SRI" Ointment and Soap. Soothes at a touch, d.aws out poison and effects speedy cure like a charm Get them from "SRI" Works, Beadon Sq., Calcutta, for Rs. 2/8. Money returned if no profit. R 331

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Brief Size	220
Underwood, slightly used	320
Oliver Rebuilt No. 9, like new	200
Remington No. 8 Brief	110
Empire No. 1 Visible	100
7 lbs. Fox Pertable with case	165

THE GLOBI TYPEWRITING CO., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 'Phone, 4869. T S

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
National Portable No. 3 with Case	125
Remington 7, 2 Cols., Rs. 120, Oliver 3...	125
Empire 2, Rs. 150, Sun, Back Spacer	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, Latest, Brief, little used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	27
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, 11, Policy.	220
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, Brief	224
Underwood 5, new, used few days	225
Remington 10, new, used few days	275
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 250, American Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, American Rebuilt, Brief	275
Royal No. 5, Visible, 2 Cols., B. Spacer.	175

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
9

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Cepry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

OWING to unforseen delays in the completion of the Bank's new premises in Apollo Street, we regret that the removal from our present premises at Murzban Road advertised to take place on the 9th, instant has been POSTPONED to a later date of which due notice will be given.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

7, Murzban Road,
6th, June, 1921.
C 9619

NOTICE.

BUSINESS hitherto conducted under the name of Czechoslovak Central Economic Commission, 21, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, has been registered from the 1st of April 1921 as a limited company under the name of

"CENTROCOMMISSION"

Czechoslovak Trading Co., Ltd.,

having the head office at Prague, Czechoslovakia, (Behemia) and Bombay branch is situated at the above mentioned address. R 444

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply uniforms to the Forest staff of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind durin the year ending 31st March, 1922. Form tender and particular of uniforms to be supplied can be obtained on application to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests at Poona. Tenders togethe with the samples of cloth to be submitted not later than 20th June, 1921, to The CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS Bombay Presidency, Poona. C9477 TA

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Size 48in. by 78in. Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 36in. Rs 2-12-0 each

IN KHAKI, FAWN, Grey and Red Colours. If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia, by European as well as Indians of all classes and creeds and continue to give universal satisfaction.
Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the year 1920

Inquiries from Trade are invited. Apply:—
HARJIVAN VALJI
17, Champagalli,
Near Mulji Jetha Market.
Bombay No. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 18th June to the 2nd July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 10th June, 1921.
C 9665

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 18th June to the 2nd July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 10th June, 1921.
C 9666

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 18th June to the 2nd July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 10th June, 1921.
C 9667

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 18th June to the 2nd July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 10th June, 1921.
C 9668

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs. RAMJASH AGARWALA, will remove on 14th June, 1921 to their new premises 24, Mangalore Street, Frere Road near B. I. Office. R 487

GOVERNMENT SURPLUS RIVER CRAFT.

THE undernoted craft are available for immediate disposal at Bombay. An offer for one or a lumpsum offer for the lot will have every consideration.
Steam Tug "MASHONA."
Paddle steamer No. 8 "REBEL."
H. M. 5 and 6 (Double deck hospital vessels.)
Motor Lighter No. 10.
Motor Launch "WHELAN."
One 19' Anchor Boat.
Also delivery in Calcutta.
One 35' Standard Motor Launch.
For particulars, please apply to:—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & COY.,
Nicol Rd., Fort,
Post Box No. 122, Bombay.
C 9649

THE EASTERN UNITED ASSURUNCE CORPORATION LIMITED. SINGAPORE.

WE are now accepting Motor Car risks which include all damages to Car, Unlimited Third party liability, Theft, Fire, Transit, Total Loss etc., at rates to be ascertained from,

WYNDHAM LOYD & CO., LTD.,
Chief Representatives,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C9674

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dividend for the year ending 31st March, 1921, at Rs. 35 per Share, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after Wednesday the 22nd June 1921 at the Registered Office of the Company Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on production of Share Certificates between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on week days (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Books on the 30th May 1921.

By Order of the Board,
ALLEN BROS. & CO., (India) Ltd.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th June, 1921.
C9662

SHORTHAND CLASSES AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

SHORTHAND CLASSES—(Pitman's System) are now held at Sydenham College.

HOURS:—5-30 p.m. to 6-15 p.m., 6-15 p.m. to 7 p.m. Every day except Saturday, and at other times still to be arranged.

FEES:—(to be paid in advance).
5 lectures a week: Rs. 20 per term.
3 lectures a week (Speed Class): Rs. 16 per term.

ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS:—Matriculation or School Final, or a standard that may be regarded as equivalent to these.

Admissions are made daily, between 5 and 5-30 p.m., when the instructor can interview applicants.

An advanced speed class will be started if a sufficient number of applications is received.

Written applications to be addressed to
THE PRINCIPAL.
C9498

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Zarthost-no-diso) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th June, 1921.
C9656

NOTICE.

MAGANLAL AMRITLAL MEHTA has voluntarily retired from the partnership firm of the International Commercial Bureau on and from 23rd April 1921 and has therefore no interest in the said firm thereafter.

J. D. KOTHARI,
Managing Partner.
International Commercial Bureau.
R 473

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. SHARIFF HASSUM & CO., have REMOVED, from the 6th June, 1921, to their New Premises 24, MANGALORE STREET, FRERE ROAD, near B. I. Office. C 9622

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Stores for the VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE for the period ending 31st March 1924.

No Tender will be received after 5 p.m. on the 30th June 1921. Tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 100. Forms can be had on application at the Office of the undersigned.

D. E. WACHA,
Hon. Secretary.
Byculla, 10th June, 1921.
T A C 9653

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the dividends for the year ended 31st December, 1920, at Rs. 7 (7 per cent. per annum) per Preference Share, less income tax, and Rs. 100 per Ordinary Share, free of income tax, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on week days and between 11-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturdays, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 16th May, 1921.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be issued on production of share certificates or by applying for the same in writing.

By order of the Board.
HORMUSJI ARDESHER & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th June, 1921.
C 9638

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

6 P. C. FIVE AND TEN YEAR BONDS.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

N. H. Y. WARREN.
N. M. MURRAY, (Offg).
Managing Governors.
Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 6th July 1921.
C9655

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAGANATH LALJI, Hindu inhabitant of Bombay has contracted with me for the absolute sale to me free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at 2nd Khattarally Thakurdwar, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mugbhat Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 169 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward, No. 579 and Street No. 39 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 152, New No. 1374, Old Survey No. 502, and New Survey No. 7605 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say on or towards the East by a Public Passage, on or towards the West by Property of Sitaram Bhicoji, on or towards the North by the Property of Kanji Khimji and on or towards the South by the property of Sitaram Bhicoji and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

RAGHUNATH SHAMRAO SAO,
Purchaser.
Dated this 11th day of June, 1921. R 455

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON FIRST AND SECOND PREFERENCE, AND OLD ORDINARY AND OLD DEFERRED SHARE CAPITAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the FOURTEENTH GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 9th June, 1921, it was Resolved that the following dividends for the period of 12 months ending 31st March 1921 be and are hereby declared and that the same be made payable on and after the 13th June 1921, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 23rd May, 1921,

(a) The 13th Dividend on First Preference Shares at the rate of Rs. 9 per share (less income tax) i.e. at 6 per cent per annum.
(b) The 2nd Dividend on Second Preference Shares at the rate of Rs. 1-8-10 per share (less income tax) i.e. at 7 per cent per annum on the paid-up Capital.
(c) The 8th Dividend on Ordinary Shares at the rate of Rs. 12 per share (free of income tax) i.e. at 16 per cent per annum.
(d) The 6th Dividend on Deferred Shares at the rate of Rs. 60-13-4 per share (free of income tax) i.e. at 202 per cent per annum.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders before the 13th instant and Dividends will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on and after Monday the 13th June, 1921 between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m. except holidays and Sundays.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS LIMITED, AGENTS,
R. D. TATA,
Director.
Bombay, 10th June, 1921. C9676

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA CLASSES AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

NEW CLASSES to prepare candidates for the Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will be opened on June 20th 1921.

SUBJECTS.

(1) Merchantile Law. Lecturer: Mr. J. S. Khergamvala, LL.D. (London), Bar-at-Law.
(2) Accounting and Auditing. Lecturer: Mr. F. R. Merchant, Incorporated Accountant.

FEES:—Rs. 50 per term.
HOURS:—6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will in future be a basis of the granting of Auditor's Certificate. Holders of these certificates have been recognized by Government as being on the same footing in India as Chartered or Incorporated Accountants under the Indian Companies' Act of 1913.

The examination course extends over two years. If the Diploma, however, is to be obtained for practicing as Joint Stock Companies Auditor, further three years must be put in for practical work under an Accountant and Auditor recognized by the Accountancy Diploma Board.

Candidates for admission must have passed the Matriculation, the School Final, or an equivalent examination.

Applications should be addressed to
THE PRINCIPAL,
The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.
C9664

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on Friday, the 17th instant, up to 5 p.m. (S. T.), for the work of filling in a plot at Elphinstone Road.

The whole earthwork measures 9,900 brass when consolidated. A lump sum quotation for the whole work including shrinkage of earth should be given. Earth required for the work can be obtained from the Worli Hills on payment of a royalty of annas eight per brass.

Each tender shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 which shall be forfeited in case of withdrawal or refusal by the Tenderer to sign the Agreement on acceptance of his Tender.

Conditions of contract can be had from and plans and particulars can be seen at the office of the undersigned between office hours.

The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

MERWANJI BANA & CO., L.C.E.'S,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors,
45, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
TA R432

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BAPU KRISHNA NARAYEN RAJADHYAKSHA, of Bombay Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

VITHAL MAHADEO RAJADHYAKSHA, of Bombay Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, a Head Clerk, in the office of Messrs. Samuel Fitz and Co., residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVER,
P. B. Malabari,
Registrar.

The 28th day of April, 1921.
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
C9661 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client CANJI JADHAVJI, of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Messrs. HIRJI KHETSEY and Co., the Mortgagees at an auction sale held at the premises on 8th day of June, 1921. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charges, trust, maintenance, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of the Chambhhar Wada first road otherwise Israil Mohlla Cross Lane, otherwise Khadak Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 206 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 680, 1061, New No. 6710, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 2/2873 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rate and Taxes under B Ward No. 1729, Street No. 17/21, Khadak Street, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public passage and Israil Mohlla, on or towards the West by the said Chambhhar Wada First Road otherwise Israil Mohalla first lane otherwise Khadak Street aforesaid, on or towards the North partly by the property of Joseph Ezekiel and partly by the property of Khanbai, widow of Haskiel Borakar and on or toward the South by the property formerly of Madan Tejsey and Vardhman Nensey and now of Lalji Lakhamsey and Keshavji Hansraj together with their appurtenances and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1921.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
C9663

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. VIRJI LALJI, (now deceased and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits have been granted by the High Court to our client Bai VELBAI, widow of the said Virji Lalji, contracted during his life time to sell his one one-half share in the immoveable properties particularly described in the two schedules hereunder written to our client Bai GOMTIBAI, widow of Girdhardas Cooverji the purchaser herein. All persons having or claiming any right title interest property or demand, in the said properties or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, lease, lien charge mortgage, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims, if any, known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort within a fortnight from the date hereof. Any claim not made known as hereby required will be considered to have been waived and the purchaser will proceed accordingly.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 260-293, New No. 1/13721, New Survey No. 3/3429, situate at DeLisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property secondly described, on the North West by the property of Ellappa Balaram and on the South-West by the property of Dada Makba.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement 30 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 17209 and New Survey No. 3/3430 and situated at De Lisle Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the West by the land firstly described, on or towards the East by the property described in the second schedule hereto and on or towards the North by the property of Ellappa Balaram and on or towards the South by the property of Dada Makba.

THIRDLY:—All that strip of land of Foras tenure, containing by admeasurement 7 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 17209 and New Survey No. 4/3430 and situate at De Lisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property described in the second schedule hereto and on or towards the South West and East by the property of Dada Makba.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece of Foras land, containing by admeasurement 48 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 5/3450, situated at DeLisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property described in the second schedule hereto, on or towards the South partly by the property of Balubhai and partly by the property of Dada Makba and on or towards the East by De Lisle Road.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel or leasehold land, containing by admeasurement 5620 (on the plan 5578) square yards or thereabouts and situated at DeLisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16875 and New Survey No. 2/3430 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by DeLisle Road and on or towards the West partly by the property of Dada Makba partly, by the property secondly described in the first schedule hereto, on or towards the North by the property of Bombay Municipality and on or towards the South partly by the property thirdly and fourthly described in the first schedule hereto and partly by the property of Dada Makba and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward Nos. 7276, 7277 (1), 7277 (2), 7277 (3), 7277 (4), 7277 (5), 7277/5A0 7277 (6), 7278, 7279 and Street No. 190, 192, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 194, 196, 1.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1921.
JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C9650

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN STEEL BARS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. The American Trading Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account and risk of Messrs. Bird and Co., of Bombay the following steel bars:—

142 Bdls. 1988 Pieces 1/2in. Round—12ft.
77 Bdls. 1078 Pieces 1/2in. Round—12ft.
135 Bdls. 1890 Pieces 1/2in. Round—12ft.
104 Bdls. 1848 Pieces 1/2in. Round—12ft.
135 Bdls. 1890 Pieces 1/2in. Round—12ft.
139 Bdls. 1946 Pieces 1/2in. Round—12ft.
About 760 Bdls. 10640 Pieces.
854 Bundles round steel bars Mark M. R. & Co. End red green and white paint.
1005 Bundles round steel bars M. M. R. and Co., and red, green and white paint.
Mark E. N. end yellow and white paint.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 Grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 English-built second-hand rubber-tyred landau by Kesterton in good order.
1 rubber-tyred elegant English Landaulette by Turrill and Co.
2 Taxis "Hupmobile," 1920 Model, 20 H.P. 5 seater with Taxi Meter in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF ASTRAKHAN CLOTH AND COLOURED BARI CLOTH AND ELECTRIC BULBS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., on SATURDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at No. 120 Apollo Street Fort by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the following defaulting purchasers.

On account and risk of Sadasive Rajaram Desai of Moti Bazar:—
Marked M. 1847 Co. Bombay 2 cases and 9 Bales Astrakhan cloth of Black brown, light brown blue violet green and mid brown colours.
Marked M. 1864 Co. Bombay 2 cases and 6 bales coloured bari cloth of light green gold dark snuff and light snuff colour.
On account of the Insurance Company concerned.
1 bale 125 pieces cotton piece goods slightly damage by sea water.
Per s.s. Jensho Maru.
Mark G. E. 3 cases electric bulbs Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HARNESS FURNITURE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 14th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at No. 120 Apollo Street by order of Messrs. Turner and Co., and on account and risk of Mohomedally Dawoodbhoy Saria of 483 Parel Road, Bhindi Bazar, Bombay, the following cases.
Ex. S. S. "Vigo" 2 cases marked TC(M.D.)2014)D.M. Harness furniture.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 11th June, 192-.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Ex Government and G. I. P. Railway Stores.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND GLASS MERCHANTS AUCTION SALE OF SLIGHTLY BROKEN CAST GLASS JUST RECEIVED FROM HOME.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will by order of the Agents of the Morarji Goculdas Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., sell by public auction at the Morarji Mills.

529 1/4 inch. thick Cast Glass. size 96 by 24.
3 1/4 inch. thick Cast Glass size 96 by 30.
21 1/4 inch. thick Cast Glass, size 54 by 24.
P.S.—The above consignment has just landed and has been slightly damaged on the way and is being sold the same being of no use for the mill shed but is of best use for window-doors small sheds, for compound and flooring purposes.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th June, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will by order of the Controller (sales) surplus Government stores sell by Public Auction on Wednesday 15th June, 1921 at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at turpentine godown, near No. 6 Alexandra Dock the following.
About 776 lbs. ether specific gravity 720.
About 1135 lbs. ether specific gravity 735.
Pure Hydrochloric Acid and Benzaline.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 11th June, 1921.

MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFFERJI.

NOTICE.

UNDER the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. Mussajee Jafferjee, Government Auctioneer will hold a public auction at Kirkee Arsenal on WEDNESDAY, 15th June, 1921, at 2 p.m. of the following Army woollen and cotton UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING:—
A large quantity of warm and cotton Blankets, Razais, Mosquite nets, greatcoats, coats warm, Boots ankle, Flannel and cotton shirts, Mittens woollen, waistcoats warm, woollen Jackets, trousers and shorts khaki drill, Pyjamas warm, suttringjees, Kurtah flannel, Gunny Jerseys, Towels, Puttiee and etc.
Condition of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.
R 483

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ENGINEERS SHIPCHANDLERS, FACTORY OWNERS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of Brand New American Motor Launches, Brand New "Wolverine" Motor Marine Engines, "Hercules" Gas Oil Engines, Pumps, Jacks, Propellers and Shaftings and other Accessories for Motor Boat Engines.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the star Automobile Co.'s Rooms, next to the Imperial Cinema in the compound of Sir Mangaldas on Lamington Road, under instructions of Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Esmail, Messrs. Haji Ahmahomed Haji Casam, Haj. Mahomed Haji Suleman and Ismail, Haji Dawood, the Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Suleman Hasam Saudagar, the undermentioned machinery belonging to the estate of the deceased.

2 Brand New American Steel Motor Launches with 12 h.p. Keremath Engines complete.

2 Brand new American wooden motor launches with 12 h.p. Kerenath Engines complete.

2 Brand New Wolverine Motor Marine Engines 42 brake h.p.

3 "Hercules" gas oil engines (1 of 3 h.p., 1 of 6 h.p. and 1 of 9 h.p.

4 Pump Jacks for pumping well water.

8 cases steel shaftings for motor boat engines.

1 case Bronze propellors for motor launches.

1 lot Brass bolt nuts, copper wire nails, stuffing boxes, round deck plates, flag cuplings and galvanized pulleys etc. for motor boats.

The above are on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NARAYEN DABULKAR ROAD ON MALABAR HILL.

Under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage, Mr. Vadilal Parshotamdas and on account and at the risk of Mr. Abdulabhoy Faizulabhoy and in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th April, 1918 and made between Sir Vassonji Tricumji of the one part and Mansingji S. Zala of the other part and also in the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 21st June 1919 and made between the said Mansingji S. Zala of the first part, the said Sir Vassonji Tricumji of the second part and Vadilal Parshotamdas of the third part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers will, on FRIDAR, the 1st day of July, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property viz:

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land (together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon) situate at and fronting the Narayan Dabulkar Road, Malabar Hill in the Island of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 8272 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 30 and 30 and New Nos. 16361, 16-66, Old Survey Nos. 26, 26, 26 and New Survey Nos. 7218, 7219, and bounded on the East by the properties lately belonging to Ramdas Keshavji and Dwarkadas Shamji, on the West by the Sea Shore on the North by the property lately belonging to Naranji Dwarkadas Vassanji and on the South partly by the Narayan Dabulkar Road, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Hormusji Nowroji Cooper and now belonging to Meherali Fakira and the Buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3343 (1) and 3343 (2), 3344 and Street Nos. 1, 1A, and 2 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "LAVO LODGE" AND "TAJ VILLA" AT SOUTER STREET ON AGRIPADA ESTATE

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the owners, Messrs. Mahomed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani and Aba Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Datoobhai Jetha Essa Thaver, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of June 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties viz:—

SCHEDULE A

FIRSTLY—All that piece of land situate on the South side of the Souter Street on the said Agripada Estate which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of nine hundred and seventy-one square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by the Souter Street aforesaid on the East by Plot No. 35 of the said estate on the South by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and on the West by Plot No 31 of the said estate and bearing Now Survey No. 3527 and are with building thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4099 (3), Street No. 133 and are in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the South side of Souter Street aforesaid which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North and West by the land first hereinabove described on the East by Plot No. 33 and on the South by the said service passage and bears New Survey No. 3527 and is assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4099 (3), Street No. 35 and is now in the occupation of the Vendors.

SCHEDULE B.

All that piece of land situate on the South side of the Souter Street on the Agripada Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 977 square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that bounded on the North by the Souter Street area) be the same more or less and which is aforesaid on the East by Plot No. 33 of the said estate on the South by a service passage and on the West by Plot No. 30 of the said estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 31 Agripada Estate and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3532 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4099 (2), Street No. 21 and are now in the occupation of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th June, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

Direction: Madan Theatres Ld.

TO-NIGHT and every evening at 6-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

A CINEMA ATTRACTION OF UNIQUE INTEREST.

Madan Theatres Ld. present their SECOND SELECT ORIENTAL MASTERPIECE.

"Dhruva Charitra"

OR

"The Polar Star"

A Mythological Spectacle of Great Beauty.

SPARKLING PHOTOGRAPHY.

"Dhruva Charitra."

The Most Enchanting Story of ANCIENT HINDU MYTHOLOGY.

Played by a full cast of well-known European and Indian Artistes including

JAMES McGRATH PATIENCE COOPER.
MDSLLE. DORROS MASTER MOHAN
MUNSHI AGA HASHAR

BEAUTIFUL PASTORAL SCENES.
ENCHANTING ILLUSIONS.
LAVISHLY PRODUCED.

By the well-known Italian Producer

SIGNOR EUGENIO Liguoro

The Scenes of "Dhruva" were taken amongst some of the FINEST PALACES and GARDENS in INDIA.

A CINEMA PRODUCTION OF IMMENSE INTEREST TO EUROPEANS and INDIANS.

A TRIUMPH OF INDIAN ENTERPRIZE AND EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION.

FOURTH WEEK IN BOMBAY and STILL BREAKING RECORDS!!

Yasoda-Nandan

Or

Radha Krishna

in 8 inspiring reels

It is an enchanting plot with a direct appeal for every man woman & child and is very enthralling in the Hindu Sacred world. To be shown very shortly at the

GLOBE CINEMA

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS

Present To-night and This Week,

By special request of their numerous Patrons,

The Highly Instructive Photo play

"DAMAGED GOODS"
"DAMAGED GOODS"
"DAMAGED GOODS"

(6 parts—6,000 feet)

A Photo-drama that, in a frank and fearless way, opens the eyes of the unwary youth to the greatest scourge of the present day.

It contains no obscene word—no indecent scene. It is a photo-drama that your young sons and brothers ought to see.

FOR ADULTS ONLY.

Children under 16 will not be allowed to see the photo-play.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

Five Shows To-day and To-morrow at 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES;

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Grand New Programme!

ALGERIAN ACROBATS!
ALGERIAN ACROBATS!!
ALGERIAN ACROBATS!!!

Fine Acrobatic programme of the day.

Also a 5 reel Thrilling picture:—

PEGGY HYLAND

in

"The Debt Of Honor"

Peggy Hyland's first picture. A story that thrills with love and selfsacrifice. The spy element enters into it strongly. Miss Hyland as Honor "gets" the spy and not only saves Her foster father from trouble but also saves the lives of "the boys" on board our transports.

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

8 Parts of the Serial
THIS WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present TO-NIGHT and This Week, the Sixth Week's Instalment of Episodes 17, 18, 19 and 20—8000 feet of the tremendously popular Serial

"The Broken Coin"

Featuring the well-known Stars
GRACE CUNARD, FRANCIS FORD and EDDIE POLO.

Five Shows To-day and To-morrow at 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

THE EMPIRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRE'S Ld.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

WORLD-PICTURES

present

RUBYE DE REMER

IN

"DUST OF DESIRE"

A Rapid Fire Photoplay.
Full of action and Suspense.

THE EMPRESS

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ld.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

An Original and Sensational Drama featuring

"ASTREA"

The Amazing Woman

"ASTREA"

A remarkable Woman of extraordinary

STRENGTH
and
VERSATILITY.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

J. Warren Kerrigan

IN

THE COAST OF OPPORTUNITY

Adapted from the well known novel by PAGE PHILLIPS

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News

MORNING AFTER
Pollard Comic

TIME

Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. & Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15. p.m.

POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, 9th June, 1921.

July	12 55
Oct.	13 36
Jan.	13 96

Liverpool, 9th June, 1921.

July	8 35
October	8 73
January	8 93
March	9 02

London, 9th June, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 11/16	Firm
Bar Silver Spot	35	Quiet
Bar Gold	110/4	Firm

EXCHANGE

London, 8th June, 1921.

On London in Paris	47 33
In Germany	250 75
In Italy	77 60

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, 8th June, 1921.

Stockholm	16 90
Christiania	25 59
Amsterdam	11 33
Switzerland	22 23
Belgium	47 38
Athens	62 50

DISCOUNTS.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	59/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/8
Fine Trade Bill 2 Months	5 5/8
" " 6 "	7

New York, 3rd June, 1921

Demand Bills	3.75. 00

COPPER.

London, 8th June 19 1

English Best Selected Copper	£73
Standard Copper G M B	£73
Tin Block	£165 1/2
Rent 5 per cent	£ 43 1/2

LINEED CALCUTTA:

June July sellers	£20

Liverpool 8th June 19 1.

Mid American Cotton spot	8.31
Egyptian F G F " sakels	

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 8th June, 1921.

Fine White Java, C & F Calcutta June Sellers	24
Do. July sellers	21
Do. August Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java, C & F Bombay July, Sellers	22/6
Fine White Java, C & F Karachi August, Sellers	21/6
Fine White Sava C. & F. Karach July Sellers	22 9
Do. August Sellers	21/9

Tone:—Weakes Tendency:

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

From our Correspondent.

June 10.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 341 1/2 and gradually advanced till Rs. 344. It then declined to Rs. 342 and closed at Rs. 341 1/2 at 3 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra July closed at Rs. 294 and September at Rs. 307 1/2. Fully Good M. G. Bengal July closed at Rs. 246 1/2.

The Colaba markets for forward and ready business are closed to-day an account of the death of Mr. H. Blascheck.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th June 1921.

Cotton		3499	Bs
Wheat		9696	Cwts
Linseed		6085	"
Rape, etc.		367	"
Gingellyseed		Nil.	"
Poppyseed		188	"
Groundnuts		193	"
Castorseed		2672	"
Rice		134565	"
Myrabollams		1072	"
Cottonseed		5748	"
Mowrseed		Nil	"
Gram		1665	"
Juwas		19 9	"
Masur		Nil	"
Barley		Nil	"
Bajra		398	"
Coal		1796	Tons

On all matters concerning

INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX

CONSULT

NAGINDAS & KANEKLAL

F.L.A.A. (London) F. Inc. C.A.
Hanuman Building Homji Street, Circle BOMBAY.

Over 2,500 firms successfully represented.

Telephone No. 3560.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 10th June, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 9 16
Bank Demand	1-3 17/32
Dos. Acceptance 3m/s	1 4 1/8
Fcs. Demand	390
American Dollars	419
Hongkong Dollars	203
Shanghai	2701 2
Japan	1-6
Singapore	179

Market:—Steady

THE METAL MERCHANT'S COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

10th June, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3 4	85 0 0
Do.	1	87 8 0
Do.	1 1 4	87 8 0
Do.	1 1/2	86 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	90 0 0
Do.	2	93 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 10th June, 1921.

	per Maund,	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	84 0 0
Do.	1	93 0 0
Do.	1 1/4	103 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	104 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	103 0 0
Do.	2	90 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		25 0 0
Panah setra Joint		87 0 0
Copper English Bars		87 0 0
Brass-Bars		80 8 0
Lead		55 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates

6 30 p. m. 10th June, 1921	Bazaar Terms	
Ready	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	7	"
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	6	"
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	73	"
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0	"
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 0	"
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	2 0	"
Linseed, Brown Bold		"
Linseed, Brown Thin	3 8	"
Teaseed, White 82-10		"
Teaseed, Gujar 70-75	75 4	"
Teaseed, Gujar 50-50	70 2	"
Teaseed Black	60	"
Poppyseed, White	4 8	"
Groundnuts	65	"
Mowraseed	7 0	"
Barley—	48 0	"
Castorseed	47 8	"
Vrur Cotton Seeds	41 0	"
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	—	
Wheat June-July	—	
Wheat Sept.	10 2	0
Wheat Oct.-Nov.	—	
Linseed May	—	
Linseed Sept.	13 2	9
Linseed Dec.	—	
Rapeseed April-May	—	
Rapeseed June-July	—	
Teaseed Gujar 80-10 Dec. Jan	—	
Teaseed Gujar 75-25 Dec. Jan	—	
Teaseed Gujar 50-50 Dec. Jan	—	
Wheat June-July	—	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	—	
Wheat Oct. Nov.	—	
Linseed Sept.	—	
Linseed Dec.	—	

PIECE GOODS.

The tone in the cloth market has been very quiet and the absence of demand has been keenly felt. Brokers have not been able to effect any transactions, as buyers have been adopting a wait ng policy although some sellers are anxious to meet them in order to decrease their stocks before the monsoon. The sister markets have also been inactive. Some buyers had gone to Calcutta and had purchased some lots of Nainsooks and Mulls at cheaper rates, but these goods have been still lying in their hands unsold, as easier rates are now being quoted in Calcutta. White mulls of all sorts are in short supply, particularly 52 inches by 20 yards, thick quality, worth Rs. 13 to Rs. 16 per piece, which have been in inquiry from Madras. 46 and 48 inches Nainsooks have been bought by Madras buyers at Rs. 7 to Rs. 9, but stocks are scarce. 26 and 31 inches by 18 yards White Nainsooks worths Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per piece have been neglected. Manchester Grey goods have not attracted much attention, but local mills cloths have been in better request. Japanese cloths are also finding favour with buyers and fair lots have moved off for consumption.

It is heard in the market that some members of the Association have each paid Rs. 51 as penalty for acting in contravention of the resolution of 22nd December last.

The Manchester market has been firm, and business has been at a standstill at present owing to the coal stoppage and the labour trouble. The prolonged coal strike is having a paralysing effect upon the principal industrial districts and many warehouses have been closed. The wage agreement in the cotton industry expired on 3rd June. The masters want a reduction of five shillings in the pound in wages, and the operatives say they are willing to make a sacrifice of half a crown, which they consider quite enough. So far the negotiations have not produced an agreement and the notices were to be effective on 4th June. The stoppage in the cotton industry will affect 230,000 operatives directly and 600,000 altogether will be unemployed. The merchants in Manchester do not remember such a terrible time. Further news is being awaited with interest.

The dyers and printers reduced their charges some time ago, and at the beginning of May the bleachers made a ten per cent reduction in the surcharge on existing price lists and a few days later the engravers to the calico printers took a similar course.

The cloth markets will be closed on Thursday and Friday next owing to *Bhim Agiarus* holiday and the anniversary of the death of Zoroaster respectively.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Ballin's 3/1 No. 2000	39	3/3	16 0 0
" 10s.	45		18 0 0
" No. 33 000	46		17 8 0
" " 4740	47		14 0 0

Graham's No. 2729 — 39 — 15 8 0
" Yellow Horse" — 42 — "
" No. 2510 — 44 — "
Jeewanlal's "Bull" — 36 — 26 8 0
" "Elf" — " — "
" "Kapas No 8 — 38 — "
Bombay Co.'s No. 2009 — 44 — "
" No. 1008 — 39 — 15 8 0
" No. 2008 — 44 — 14 0 0
Ahmedbhoy's No. 818 — 40 — "
" " 6402 — 41 — 16 0 0
" " 1508 — 38 — "
Forbes' " 201 — 38 — "
Wallace's "Bridge" — 36 — "

TWILL DRILLS—

Ballin's "Dragon" — 38 — 26 0 0
Mauji's Manjit No. 448 — 38 — 16 0 0
Millar's " — 40 — 22 0 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ballin's No. 15 — 46 — 11 8 0
" 16 — 44 — 10 0 0
" " 156 — 46 — "
" " — 44 — 10 0 0

SHIRTS SHIRTINGS—

Liegman's No. 1328 — 42 — 32 0 0
Mauji's No. 2004 — 44 — 26 0 0
Ballin's No. 2004 — 44 — 21 0 0
Forbes No. 100 — 40 — "
" " 101 — 40 — 22 8 0

TWILLS &c.—

Ballin's No. 6 — 41 — 10 8 0
" No. 60 — 40 — 11 8 0
" No. 3000 — 41 — 12 0 0
" No. 6000 — 42 — 14 0 0
" No. 26 — 38 — "
" No. 1200 — 38 — 5 0 0
" No. 1250 — 38 — 11 10 0
" No. 1500 — 42 — 9 0 0
" No. 2000 — 42 — 15 0 0
" No. 510 — 40 — 10 8 0
" No. 1008 — 38 — 22 8 0
Millar's No. 1500 — 41 — 9 0 0
" 300 — 42 — 7 0 0
" 400 — 42 — 7 8 0
" No. 500 — 42 — 8 0 0
" No. 600 — 42 — 8 0 0
" No. 2000 — 42 — 12 8 0
" " — 40 — 7 0 0
" " — 38 — 8 0 0
" " — 38 — 8 0 0
" " — 38 — 9 0 0
" " — 38 — 9 0 0
" " — 38 — 5 8 0
" " — 38 — 8 12 0
" " — 38 — 5 8 0
" " — 38 — "
" " — 38 — 5 0 0

WHITE MUSLINS—

" " — 37 — 5 0 0
" " — 38 — 5 2 0
" " — 38 — 4 10 0
" " — 38 — 8 10 0
" " — 38 — 6 8 0
" " — 38 — 11 0 0
" " — 38 — 7 8 0
" " — 38 — 8 0 0
" " — 38 — 9 0 0
" " — 38 — 9 0 0
" " — 38 — "
" " — 38 — 5 8 0
" " — 38 — 8 12 0
" " — 38 — 5 8 0
" " — 38 — "
" " — 38 — 5 0 0

The above quotations are ex bazaar godown and 4 per cent discount for cash and 4 per cent on White goods.

HONOURING OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS.

A recent telegram from London stated that the House of Commons had passed a resolution extending the Credits and Insurances' Scheme throughout the Empire with the exception of India and British possessions in the Far East, which the Premier stated required certain consideration owing to the conditions under which outstanding obligations had not been fully honoured, and it was undesirable, he said, that credit facilities should be extended if they, in any way, prevented traders from discharging their full obligations. This decision has caused considerable irritation amongst Indian merchants who consider it as gratuitous insult to India. A press *communique* has been issued by Government from Simla on 7th instant, as there appeared to be some misunderstanding as to the exact scheme referred to. It states that the British Export Credits Scheme is only applicable to goods wholly or partly produced in the United Kingdom, and provides for the guaranteeing of export bills up to 85 per cent. or alternately of the Home Government sharing up to 70 per cent. of any loss that may be incurred. It is further stated that as it appeared to the Secretary of State and the Government of India that India would derive no benefit from participating in the United Kingdom Scheme the Home Government were accordingly asked to exclude India therefrom, the more so, as it appeared unnecessary in the present conditions to give any additional facilities for imports into India on credit terms. It is also pointed out that what India needs is credit facilities in respect of her exports to certain foreign countries and the question of India's participatin in some scheme of international credits is under separate consideration.

In view of the above explanation the remarks of the Premier can hardly be justified and the Editorial comments in the "Times of India" of 6th instant are quite unwarranted, as it is stated therein that "The result of wholesale repudiation of contracts is apparent: the credit of the Indian trading community is not thought good enough to warrant the inclusion of India in the International Scheme, the basis of which must be good faith and commercial integrity, ideals which in India were hastily thrown away and which have not yet been rescued from the rubbish heap by subsequent actions." A reply to all this is clearly stated in the telegram sent on the 7th instant by the Chairman of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association to the Secretary of the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla, which reads as follows:—"The Committee of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association have read with deep resentment a statement made by the Premier before the House of Commons with reference to the exclusion of India from the Credits scheme. Mr. Munmohundas, Chairman of this Association and representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the Legislative Assembly strongly protested against the baseless allegations of the Finance Member against the morality of the Indian Commercial Community. The step taken by the Bombay Piece-goods Merchants does not, as Mr. Manmohundas Ramji pointed out, amount to repudiation at all of Commercial engagements nor any breach of contracts. This step was due to the muddle created in exchange by the Government. We have never repudiated our contracts but have invariably offered to meet our obligations at official and legal rate. We have even gone beyond and offered to meet in a friendly spirit of co-operation with the shippers, but the step was not responded to in a fair spirit by British Importing Houses and the reasonable and constitutional agitation of Piece-goods Merchants has been perverted in a cruel and unjust manner first by the Importing Houses, then by the Finance Member and now by the Premier. My Committee request Government to convey to the Premier their feeling of emphatic protest and resentment against his statement amounting to gross libel calculated to injure credit of merchants throughout the world."

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, whilst replying to the last communication from the Finance Department, Government of India regarding the raising of the recent 7 per cent. Indian loan in England, has dealt with the question of the alleged repudiation of contracts by Indian merchants, by stating that the latter have never repudiated contracts and the members feel very keenly any attempt to call in question their commercial morality. The Committee of the above Chamber is preparing a representation strongly protesting against the implied sleer on the commercial integrity of Indian Merchants.

It will be interesting to give some extracts from the report of the proceedings of the general meeting of the India section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce held on 2nd May. Upwards of 110 firms were represented and Mr. Edward Rhodes, the Chairman, criticising the speech made by Mr. E. M. Cook, the Secretary of the Finance Department in India and the Report of the Congress Exchange Committee, stated at

(Continued on page 12.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Wardha Mills, Ltd., Statutory Meeting, Apollo Pier, 10-30 a.m.
The s.s. Dongola with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 12.

Steamer Kashgar with outward mails May 26, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	13 50
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

COLAH.—At Bellasis Road, Byculla, Jehangir M. Colah, son of Dr. Muncherji B. Colah, aged 54. Died on Friday 10th instant. Funeral took place Friday evening.

"SALLE FRANCAIS."

A lecture by Prof. P. L. Charlier on "Contemporary Prophets of evill writers and preachers" to-day at 6-30 p.m.

BAND PERFORMANCES.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day commencing at 6-15 p.m., and at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club on Monday next after dinner, commencing at 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. Honolulu Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Saturday the 11th June, 1921.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Bombay Port Trust Annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will be celebrated at 9 a.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, the 12th June, at Gloria Church, Byculla, Bombay.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Prof. Chintamani S. Trilokekar M. A. of the Benares University will address on "New Psychology and Yoga" to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jiwanji Lane.

Y. M. E. S. SCOUT TROOPS.

The Scout classes that were temporarily closed owing to the summar vacation will be opened on Sunday the 12th instant. Beside the usual Scout Training, arrangement is also made to teach Drawing etc.

Scouts are therefore requested to be present in full uniform to-morrow at 7 a.m. in the morning at the Head Quarters, Kandewadi.

ANGLO-INDIA COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO. LD

In responce to the wishes of the various shareholders Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha will explain the work of the Directors and the Committee of shareholders since the Meeting of the 9th March last, at the Empire Theatre to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. when Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee will preside.

G. I. P. RY. STAFF UNION.

A general mass meeting of the Audit Staff under the auspices of the G. I. P. Ry. Staff Union will be held at the Hira Bagh, C. P. Tank, to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. sharp, to record opinions in connection with the Agent's replies to the last Igatpuri Conference Resolutions and to consider what steps to be taken and to communicate the same to the Chairman, Manmad and Igatpuri Conference, Igatpuri. All are cordially invited to attend.

"TEMPERANCE" DEMONSTRATION.

A procession has been arranged on Sunday at 9 a.m. to be started from Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank, proceeding to Jacob Circle and thence to Dadar. Messrs. Gulam Dastagir, A. B. Kolhatkar, Drs. Savarkar, Velkar, Messrs. S. V. Lalit, and others will proceed along with the procession. Persons, sympathising with the "Temperence" movement, all volunteers corps and general public are requested to join.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY.

A crowded public meeting was held on Thursday night near Mahaluxmi Station, when Maulana Shaukat Ali presided. Messrs. Lalit, Nimbkar, Gulam Dastagir, Maulana Abdul Kareem, and A. B. Kolhatkar delivered speeches on "Temperence and Picketting in Bombay."

Another crowded meeting was held on Friday evening in the tent of the Patwardhan Circus at Madanpura when Dr. M. B. Velkar presided. Speeches on "Temperence and Picketting" were delivered by Mr. Gulam Dastagir, Dr. Savarkar, Mr. S. V. Lalit, Maulana Abdul Kareem, Kolhatkar and Nimbkar.

LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.

A public meeting will be held today at 8-30 p.m. at the Maidan opposite Arthur Road Hospital under the presidentship of Dr. Savarkar. Speeches on "Temperence" will be delivered by Mr. Gulam Dastagir, Dr. Velkar, Mr. Nimbkar, Mr. S. V. Lalit and others. All are cordially invited to attend.

The Governor of Madras arrived at Ootacamund, on Thursday, after his visit to H. E. the Viceroy.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

JOINT EXAMINATION BOARD

MATRICUBATION.

The following candidates have passed the School-Leaving Examination for the purposes of Matriculation:—

1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 40, 41, 44, 45, 46, 49, 56, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 103, 104,105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 113, 116, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 141, 142, 143, 147, 148, 151, 152, 153, 161, 162, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 175, 177, 178, 179, 182, 186, 188, 189, 192, 193, 196, 198, 199, 200, 202, 204, 205, 206, 208, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 220, 221, 222, 228, 230, 232, 233, 240, 241, 242, 243, 245, 250, 251, 252, 253, 255, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 267, 269, 270, 271, 276, 278, 280, 282, 283, 285, 286, 287, 290, 291, 292, 294, 295, 300, 301, 302, 303, 307, 308, 309, 311, 312, 317, 319, 320, 329, 331, 333, 335, 338, 339, 345, 346, 349, 352, 354, 355, 357, 359, 360, 361, 362, 365, 366, 367, 368, 373, 374, 376, 380, 383, 384, 385, 387, 390, 392, 393, 395, 400, 401, 402, 403, 406, 409, 411, 417, 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823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 832, 836, 837, 838, 842, 843, 844, 845, 847 848, 849, 850, 852, 854, 855, 858, 859, 860, 864, 866, 867, 869, 870, 872, 873, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 885, 886, 889, 893, 894, 896, 897, 899, 900, 903, 905, 906, 907, 917, 918, 919, 921, 925, 927, 929, 930, 931, 933, 935, 936, 937, 938, 941, 943, 945, 946, 949, 953, 954, 957, 958, 959, 960, 962, 963, 964, 965, 968, 969, 970, 972, 973, 974, 975, 978, 979, 980, 982, 983, 984, 987, 988, 991, 993, 995, 997, 998, 1000, 1001, 1006, 1007, 1011, 1012, 1014, 1015, 1018, 1020, 1021, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1031, 1032, 1034, 1035, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1042, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1050, 1055, 1057, 1061, 1064, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1071, 1072, 1081, 1084, 1085, 1088, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1104, 1106, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1119, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1131, 1132, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1141, 1144, 1145, 1148, 1149, 1151, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1159, 1162, 1164, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1180, 1181, 1183, 1186, 1189, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1220, 1222, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238 1238, 1240, 1241, 1242 1243, 1245 1246, 1248. 1254, 1255, 1257, 1258, 1264, 1266, 1267, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1279, 1280, 1283, 1289, 1290, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1298, 1301, 1308, 1309, 1314, 1317, 1321, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1330, 1332, 1342, 1346, 1356, 1360, 1361, 1363, 1368, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1377, 1378, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1386, 1387, 1391, 1395, 1400, 1401, 1410, 1417, 1418, 1420, 1421, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1439, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1449, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1463, 1464, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1471, 1474, 1478, 1480, 1481, 1484, 1491, 1493, 1497, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1511, 1514, 1516, 1521, 1522, 1527, 1532, 1535, 1536, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1556, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1573, 1576, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1602, 1605, 1607, 1608, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1619, 1624, 1625, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1642, 1644, 1648, 1651, 1653, 1654, 1659, 1665, 1671, 1672, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1683, 1686, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1693, 1697, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1714, 1716, 1720, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1726, 1728, 1730, 1732, 1733, 1737, 1740 1741, 1743, 1746, 1755, 1759, 1763, 1764, 1770, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1782, 1783, 1785, 1786, 1794, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1823, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1841, 1842, 1845, 1848, 1850, 1851 1852, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858 1859, 1860, 1862, 1877, 1879, 1883, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 1913, 1914, 1916, 1620, 1921, 1925, 1926, 1928, 1929, 1932, 1933, 1936, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1948, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1967, 1974, 1978, 1979, 1981, 1982, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1990, 1995, 1996, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2026, 2027, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2038, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2045, 2047, 2048, 2053, 2059, 2065, 2066, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2078, 2082, 2083 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2096, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2103, 2104, 2106, 2109, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2121, 2122, 2125, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2144, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2153, 2151, 2155, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2162, 2164, 2174, 2175, 2181, 2182, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2190, 2194, 2198, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2204, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2213, 2220, 2222, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2228, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2235 2238, 2249, 2250, 2254, 2255, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2264, 2269, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2286, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2297, 2305, 2309, 2301, 2304, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2310, 2311, 2316, 2319, 2321, 2322, 2325, 2323, 2325, 2328, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2335, 2335, 2336, 2343, 2344, 2346, 2347, 2355, 2358, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2369, 2374, 2378, 2379, 2381, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2386, 2387, 2389, 2390, 2392, 2396, 2398, 2399, 2401, 2402, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2414, 2415, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2433, 2436, 2437, 2446, 2448, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2460, 2462, 2472, 2473, 2475, 2476, 2485 2486, 2487, 2488, 2495, 2498, 2500, 2503, 2505, 2508, 2516, 2517, 2520, 2527, 2528, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2535, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2547, 2550, 2553, 2554, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2563, 2565, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2573, 2576, 2580, 2581, 2585, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2592, 2595, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2605, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2627, 2629, 2630, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2662, 2663, 2666, 2667, 2670, 2671, 2673, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2682, 2685, 2690, 2691, 2694, 2696, 2697, 2701, 2703, 2709, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2717, 2719, 2720, 2722, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2731, 2734, 2737, 2741, 2743, 2747, 2754, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2764, 2766, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2791, 2792, 2795, 2796, 2798, 2801, 2803, 2804, 2806, 2807, 2809, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2819, 2825, 2827, 2830, 2832, 2833, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2847, 2843, 2860, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2875, 2874, 2877, 2876, 2880, 2881, 2885, 2888, 2890, 2892, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2907, 2912, 2914, 2916, 2917, 2923, 2924, 2926, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2939, 2940, 2942, 2943, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2951, 2952, 2954, 2955, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2963, 2968, 2969, 2971, 2980, 2939, 3002, 3011, 3013, 3018, 3022, 3023, 3030, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3046, 3057, 3060, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3063, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3080, 3082, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3089, 3090, 3092, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3101, 3102, 3105, 3107, 3117, 3129, 3130, 3133, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3145, 3146, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3165, 3166, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3187, 3188, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3203, 3204, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3212, 3213, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3228, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3246, 3247, 3252, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3264, 3265, 3270, 3272, 3273, 3275, 3290, 3292, 3293, 3295, 3308, 3304, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3330, 3331, 3333, 3342, 3345, 3347, 3352, 3353, 3355, 3357, 3360, 3364, 6081, 6115, 6117, 6151, 6152, 6158, 6159, 6181, 6203, 6225, 6227, 6228, 6241, 6253, 6256, 6286, 6287, 6289, 6290, (2 2, 6293, 6294, 6296, 6299 (300, 6301, 6304, 6306 6307, 6308, 6319, 6324, 6325, 6326, 6323, 6371, 6372, 6374, 6375, 6376, 6378, 6379, 6381, 6388, 6295.

The following candidates have passed the School Leaving Examination for the purposes of Matriculation:—

60, 330, 871, 1134, 2218, 2263, 2705, 2810, 3225, 3337, 3517, 4460, 5097, 5207, 5750, 6388.

The following candidates have passed the School Leaving Examination for the purposes of Government Service:—

Nos. 5135, 5479, 5671, 5750, 5752, and 1973.

AWARDS OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES ON RESULTS OF SCHOOL-LEAVING EXAMINATION.

The following Scholarships and Prizes have been awarded by the University of Bombay on the results of the School-Leaving Examination held during the current year:—

The first Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship.—To No. 2070.

The second Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship.—Divided between Nos. 774 and 785.

The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Latin Scholarship.—To No. 1596.

The Miss Prize.—To No. 2070.

The Bai Maneckbai Byramji Jijibhoy Prize.—To No. 774.

The first Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarship.—To No. 3409.

The second Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarship.—To No. 3823

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship.—To No. 3737.

The Hirjibhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.—To No. [illegible]

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarship.—To No 4351.

The Bhaiji Saheb Desai Scholarships.—To Nos. 4626 and 4528.

The Rajkot Divan Bahadur Manibhai Prize.—To No. 3402.

The James Greaves Scholarship.—To No. 3430.

The Divan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship.—To No. 1894.

The Vallabhdas Valji Scholarship.—To No 28.

The R. M. Sayani Khoja Testimonial Scholarship.—To No. 1136.

The Desabhai Framji Cama Scholarship.—To No. 1045.

The Uttamram Memorial Scholarship.—To No. 3737.

The Ebrahim Nurdin Scholarship.—To No 1072.

The Chatfield Prize.—To No. 2070

The Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji Scholarship.—To No. 6371.

The Miss Yamunabai Atmaram Dalvi Scholarship.—To No. 2070.

The Rajaram Govindram Scholarship.—To No. 5863.

The Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit (First Baronet) Scholarship.—To No. 1659.

The Dinanath S. Mankar Gold Medal.—To No. 1045.

The Sardar Bhimrao Ramrao Akbarnaw Sanskrit Scholarship.—To No. 2673.

The Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Scholarship.—To No. 2258.

Out of 20 candidates sent up by the Chikitsaka Samooha High School for the School Leaving examination this year 4 candidates passed and of these Kashinath Bhavanishanker Sukhtanke wins the second Jagannath Shankershet Sanskrit Scholarship and stands tenth among all the successful candidates

The Second Leaving Examination results "out of 51 students of the Wilson High School that appeared 34 passed thus securing 66 p.c. as against 45 p.c. on the whole.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Monday, the 13th June 1921, at 5-45 p.m., to consider the following agenda of business:

Election of three members of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing University financial year.

Consideration of the University Budget for the year 1921-22.

Assignment of new Fellows to Faculties.

Consideration of an application, dated the 10th December 1920, from the Director of Public Instruction, for the affiliation to the University of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, and the Report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to make the local inquiry prescribed by the Indian Universities Act.

Amendment of regulation 34 of the regulations relating to the B A. Examination

A proposal to institute an Honours Examination in Avesta and Pahlavi for the B.A. Degree.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before a bench of Honorary Magistrate, consisting of Messrs. Kay and Pearson, one Govind Rukhma, a resident of Chimboor, was charged with cruelly ill-treating a horse.

The facts of the case are that a horse, which had been found to be unfit for work, was sent by a Court to the Veterinary Hospital, whence the hospital authorities sent the animal to the Pinjrapole, finding it totally unfit. The Pinjrapole authorities in their turn sent the horse to their farm at Chimboor which is in charge of one Nagesh Waman. It appears that some days after the horse had got there Nagesh allowed it to be harnessed to a victoria and Govind along with three others drove in it from Chimboor to Byculla, where he was arrested by an agent of the S. P. C. A.

The bench convicted the accused on the evidence and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 20, and further ordered the horse to be gain sent to the Pinjrapole.

FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE

The following candidates have passed the School-Leaving Examination for the purposes of Government Service:—

(Numbers):—4996, 5000, 5006, 5007, 5008, 5011, 5016, 5026, 5027, 5036, 5040, 5042, 5043, 5046, 5047, 5050, 5051, 5052, 5054, 5056, 5057, 5059, 5060, 5062, 5063, 5066, 5070 5073, 5074, 5077 5079, 5083, 5089, 5095, 5106, 5107, 5110, 5112, 5114, 5126, 5133, 5148, 5150, 5161, 5164, 5174, 5176 5185, 5187, 5188, 5190, 5198, 5199, 5205, 5206, 5210, 5216, 5224, 5226 5227, 5229, 5234, 5236, 5239, 5243, 5247, 5249, 5255, 5256, 5259, 5261, 5280, 5281, 5286, 5289, 5293, 5294, 5296, 5298, 5301, 5304, 5312, 5314, 5322, 5325, 5331, 5332, 5335, 5336, 5338, 5341, 5346, 5347, 5351, 5355, 5357, 5360, 5363, 5364, 5367, 5369, 5370, 5373, 5376, 5387, 5394, 5397 5398, 5400, 5401, 5404, 5405, 5406, 5415, 5418, 5438, 5440, 5442, 5445, 5446, 5447, 5448, 5452, 5456, 5458, 5464, 5465, 5467, 5469, 5470, 5472, 5477, 5473, 5484, 5496, 5502, 5503, 5511, 5515, 5517, 5518, 5519, 5522, 5527, 5528, 5535, 5538, 5544, 5547, 5550, 5551, 5552, 5554, 5565, 5567, 5569, 5573, 5576, 5577, 5583, 5584, 5585, 5590, 5591, 5592, 5593, 5594, 5601, 5602, 5604, 5610, 5611, 5617, 5621, 5624, 5625, 5627, 5631, 5632, 5633, 5635, 5637, 5641, 5643, 5644, 5648, 5650, 5653, 5655, 5656, 5657, 5658, 5659, 5662, 5666, 5668, 5673, 5674, 5676, 5677, 5689, 5691, 5693, 5695, 5699, 5701, 5702, 5711, 5717, 5727, 5731, 5732, 5733, 5734, 5735, 5740, 5744, 5746, 5747, 5748, 5749, 5755, 5760, 5774, 5789, 5790, 5803, 5812, 5818, 5821, 5891 5837, 5840, 5845, 5844, 5852, 5858, 5862, 5865 5877, 5881, 5884, 5805, 5806, 5906, 5909, 5910, 5911, 5914, 5915, 5921, 5922, 5926, 5928, 5929, 5930, 5931, 5935, 5941, 5942, 5943, 5951, 5952, 5967, 5968, 6021, 6033, 6044, 6061, 6065, 6066, 6388, 6389, 6393, 6394, 6395.

EXPORT CREDITS SCHEME.

SOLELY CONCEIVED IN BRITISH INTERESTS.

PREMIER'S UNCALLED FOR REMARKS.

"A GRATUITOUS AND PROVOCATIVE LIBEL OF INDIA."

Subjoined is a copy of the telegram sent by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to the Finance Department, Simla, regarding the exclusion of India from the Export Credit Scheme.

"Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber deeply resent the gratuitous and provocative libel on the Indian Commercial Community contained in the remarks of the Prime Minister in Parliament as telegraphed by Reuter. The Indian Commercial Community has never, as far as this Chamber is aware, asked to be included in any Scheme which may be made by the Board of Trade for the encouragement of English exports. The Scheme is, so far as they know, solely conceived in the interest of British exports; and if the non-inclusion of India means reduction of imports from United Kingdom into this country, it will be welcome as relieving Indian Industries to that extent from subsidised competition of English Goods. This Chamber deeply regrets that the introduction of such a Scheme should have been made the occasion for casting aspersions on the Commercial Morality of this country and harming her credit.

INDIA OFFICE INDIFFERENCE.

The Committee claim that the Commercial Morality of Indian Merchants is as good as if not better than, that of any other Merchants in the world; and they deprecate attempts of interested English merchants, echoed by the British Prime Minister, to throw mud at India and to prevent direct business with America, Japan, and the Continent. The Committee also deplore that the organization at he India Office is so far out of touch with living Indian interests in this country and so irresponsible that such an attempt on the part of interested English merchants is not checkmated in time. The Chamber, speaking in the name of Commercial Commmunity, desires Official withdrawal of libel with due publicity.

"B. B & C. I. RAILWAY."

THREATENED STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter which appeared in your issue of June 10th over the signature of Mr. Joseph Baptista, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway desires me to request you to print the following reply:—

2. The temporary quarters now being completed near the Wagon Shops at Mahalakshmi and near Matunga Station are intended in the first instance for daily paid workshop employes and not for the running shed staff. No. one will be compelled to occupy these temporary quarters, but if any of the staff, who are now entitled to free quarters, or to house rent in lieu thereof, do willingly occupy the temporary quarters, they will necessarily not receive house rent in addition.

3. As regards arrears of pay, Drivers, Firemen, Pump Drivers, Fitters and Boilermakers, Labourers were paid revised rates from 1st June 1920 and arrears from September 1919 to May 1920, in June 1920, April 1919 o August 1919 in March 1921.

The other shed staff, such as Engine Lighters, Coalmen, Pit Cleaners, Pointsmen, Engine Cleaners, Call Boys, etc., treated as unskilled labour, had their pay revised from 1st January 1920 and were paid from that date in terms of Loco Circular No. 6 of 1920. These enhanced rates were subsequently given effect to from April 1919 and the men were paid the difference from April to December 1919 in April 1921.

All the Running Shed staff received arrears from April 1919.—Yours, etc.

N. MEDLEY.
Secretary to Agent.

The Hon. Mr. R. E. Holland, Agent to Governor-General in Rajputana, arrived on Thursday from Mount Abu in connection with the Darbar to be held to-morrow, when he will deliver the Viceroy's Kharita recognising and confirming the adoption of the Maharaja's son and successor.

GUJARAT MAHAVID ALAVA.

Acharya A. T. Gidvani writes to say:—

The Gujarat Mahavidyalaya will reopen on Monday the 13th June 1921 at 7-20 a.m. The Office will be open for admission up to 12 noon.

Entrance Examination, for those who could not attend the First Year Examination held last term will begin on the 20th instant.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver her inaugural lecture on the 16th instant, and not on the 13th as previously announced.

The Vidyapith has organised the following schools: (1) School of Aryan Culture (2) School of History and Politics (3) School of Commerce (4) School of Mathametics (5) School of Languages.

Provision has been made for teaching Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Sanskrit, Arabic, Pali, Prakrat, Persian, Hindi and English, in the School of Languages.

Two of these languages have to be studied in a three years' course.

The District Magistrate of Yamethin, Burma, sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment Ramat, a pump-driver, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to Bahkat, another driver, on May 14, on the occasion of a strike, when he cut off complainant's hand at the wrist with a "dao" for the latter's refusal to join the strike.

DISTURBANCE IN SIROHI STATE.

ARMED COLLISION BETWEEN OFFICIALS AND VILLAGERS.

10 KILLED AND 8 WOUNDED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 8.

In view of the accounts which have appeared in certain newspapers regarding a collision which recently occurred between officials of the Sirohi State and the villagers of Morvada in which some of the latter lost their lives, the following facts, which have been elicited by an enquiry held by the Chief Judge of the Sirohi State, under the orders of His Highness the Maharao, are published for information in the Mandar Tehsil of the Sirohi State.

There are eight villages held by *charans*, who are hereditary bards. All these villages, with the exception of Morvada, are said to have paid for some years past a share of their produce to the Darbar. The Morvada *charans* when called upon some years ago to show cause why their village should not be assessed like the others, maintained that they were entitled to hold the village revenue free for ever. They were, however, unable to produc any document in proof of their claim or to prove their capacity to compose poems for state occasions, which is the service for which these grants are made. In 1919 the Morvada *charans* seem to have realised that they could not hope to hold their villages as heretofore free of all payment, and some representative men therefore executed an agreement, fully admitting the claim of the Sirohi Darbar to share in the village produce and in the spring of 1920 certain payments are said to have been made in August of that year.

TEHSILDAR'S REPORT.

The Tehsildar of Mandar reported that the Charans of both Morvada and Malawa, a neighbouring village, had refused to pay State dues, and were threatening to oppose by force any measures that might be taken for their realisation. He asked that 25 sepoys might be stationed at each of these villages in order to prevent an outbreak. No sepoys were sent at the time by the Darbar, but in December last the Tehsildar brought to the notice of the Darbar that the Charans were inducing the inhabitants of neighbouring Khalsa villages to refuse to pay their revenue, and that the crops were being removed to the houses of the cultivators. In order to prevent their seizure, he again asked for military assistance, and on the 18th December reported that the *Charans* of Morvada and Malawa had resisted certain officials when they went to measure the land with a view to the collection of the State demand.

The Revenue Commissioner of the State visited the two villages in question, and after personal discussion with the *Charans* of Malawa, induced them to pay on the understanding that their alleged grievances would be proper'y enquired into. The *Charans* of Morvada, however, remained obdurate, but as the crop had been a failure it was decided to wait until the rabi crops were ready for harvesting.

TEHSILDAR ASKS FOR POLICE HELP.

In March 1921, the Tehsildar reported that the *Charans* of Malawa, seeing that no action had been taken to collect the State dues from the villagers of Morvada, had made up their minds to remove the rabi crop from their fields without paying the State share. He gave it as his opinion that without special police assistance he could do nothing as the *Charans* of Malawa and Morvada were determined to show a bold front.

In view of the danger that their example might affect the neighbouring villages and cause serious disorder, it was decided to despatch a force of 50 sepoys under the orders of a Subedar from Sirohi to assist the Tehsildar in collecting what was due. In the orders, which were issued to the Tehsildar, stress was laid on the desirability of avoiding, as far as possible, any disturbance. On the arrival of the troops at Mandar, the Tehsildar with a posse of constables and the troops proceeded to Morvada. The party did not enter the village but halted under a *banyan* tree, on the outskirts of the village. Attempts were made to reason with the *Charans* but without success, and the Tehsildar retired to a well, determined to renew his efforts at persuasion later on. He had not been there half an hour, when smoke was seen rising from the village, and it was learned that the *Charans* had decided to have recourse to the traditional method of calling down the vengeance of Heaven on the State and discrediting it in the eyes of the people by burning an old woman alive. A pyre was prepared on which the victim, an aged widow, was placed and her nearest relatives gathered round her and set fire to it. On learning the meaning of the smoke, the Tehsildar at once gave orders to the troops to enter the village, and rescue the woman. As they got within sight of the pyre, she was seen to be making frantic efforts to save herself, but every time she struggled to free herself, her persecutors thrust her back into the flames. The *Charans* seemed to have been determined that the sacrifice should be complete, and armed with sticks, knives, daggers and swords, they blocked the way to the pyre and opposed the advance of the troops. It was not until several of the soldiers had

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from column 6.)

been wounded, that a volley was fired, apparently without orders, in self-defence. The mob then dispersed and the sepoys advanced to the pyre but they were too late to save the woman's life.

CASUALTIES.

Apparently about 12 rounds were fired by the troops. The total casualties among the villagers were 5 men and 2 women killed, including the woman who was burnt, and 5 men and 5 women wounded, of whom men subsequently died of wounds. Of the three villagers, who were taken prisoners by the troops, one subsequently died, while in custody. No one regrets more than His Highness the Maharao the loss of so many lives and the Darbar are at present considering the question of the payment of compensation to the relatives of the deceased persons and to the wounded.

Colonel Macpherson, the Personal Adviser to His Highness the Maharao, has been instructed to enquire into the memorial of the *Charan* villagers in order to enable the Darbar to adjudicate on their claim to hold their villages free of revenue.

The claim for State dues for the present year has been abandoned.

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310 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.
By Appointment to H. E. the Governor. Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO
Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. K. N. R.—Your letter cannot be published, as you do not give your name and address.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, June, 11, 1921.

SHALL WE FAIL?

By the last day of this month the country must complete the programme formulated at Bezwada. The programme consists of enlisting one crore members of the Congress, collecting one crore of rupees for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, and introducing twenty lakhs charkhas in Indian homes. The completion of the programme by the date fixed will be an acid test of our determination to be masters in our house. Whether we satisfy the test on not by that date will not, of course, affect the merits or the ultimate triumph of our cause, but it will certainly hasten or delay the triumph. When our honour is involved, can we afford, as self-respecting men and women, to postpone to to-morrow what we can do to-day? There are barely three weeks left for us to complete the programme. Let us then be up and doing. There is not a moment to spare.

The appeal of the Congress, it is hardly necessary to say, is made to every patriotic Indian who feels the present humiliation of his country, who has self-respect enough to realise that so long as his country does not stand erect among the free nations of the world, he himself, whatever his position in life, will continue to remain branded with the taint of inferiority to an Englishman, a Canadian, a Frenchman an American, a German or a Russian. It is true Swaraj is promised to us by his Majesty the King-Emperor—at some distant date. But this date will be determined not by us, but by the British Government, the British Parliament, and the British democracy. We shall not speak of the evils wrought by the British rule in India. Let us rather remember and emphasise the good it has done. Can that good wipe off the stain of tutelege under which we have been living? Can it reconcile us to the ignominy of accepting the gift of liberty from other hands, nay, of waiting on the pleasure of others for that gift? Can good government be ever a substitute for self-government? It is not liberty that comes as a gift from other hands. For, what others can give can be withheld and can be withdrawn. No, liberty is self-attained, self-won. And it cannot be won and attained without self-sacrifice as well as self-assertion. We have as a nation asserted our birthright to come into our own. We have now to win that birthright by the only means yet discovered by man to win it—self-sacrifice. The greatness of our sacrifice will be the measure of our earnestness, of our patriotism.

In the cause of liberty, no man or woman, who prizes honour above everything else, considers any sacrifice too great. Fortunately the Congress does not, for the present, demand a very great sacrifice on the part of any of us. A little material sacrifice is all that we are asked to undergo. And who is there amongst us so dead to the call of his country as to grudge that little sacrifice? If every one of us did but his or her little bit, not one crore but many more crores could be collected in a day. As it is, a hardly twenty lakhs have been collected during the last few weeks. It is a revelation of duty undone that must make every one of us feel ashamed. But there is yet time to rouse ourselves. And when Mahatma Gandhi appeals, shall we fail to respond? As he says, it will be nothing short of a tragedy, if we do not fulfil the Bezwada programme before the end of this month, though, as he adds, one crore of rupees is a mere nothing for thirty crores of peoples to find, for a cause so great as that of Swaraj, and for perpetuating a memory so great as that of the Lokmanya. He is coming to Bombay on Wednesday and expects to remain in our midst till the end of the month stirring us to a sense of our duty. Bombay has always been in the van of other parts of the country in generously responding to calls for financial help to every deserving cause. Shall it only fail when the call is the greatest of all—that of the country's honour? No, Bombay must look to its laurels and collect many times its quota before Mahatma Gandhi comes here. Let us then, busy ourselves. All service ranks equal with God and the country. The rich can serve the country out of their riches, the poor out of their poverty. The country calls and when we respond to the call to the extent that we can, then alone—and not till then—shall we be worthy of offering the salutation.—*Bande Mataram!*

PREMIER INSULTS INDIA.

A Reuter cablegram published on Monday last announced that credits and insurance schemes affecting the whole British Empire had been passed by the House of Commons from which, however, India and the British possessions in the Far East were to be excluded. The ostensible ground, the Prime Minister is reported to have stated, was "the conditions under which outstanding obligations had not been fully honoured." The implication of this highly pernicious and offensive allegation, which could not, of course, be allowed to pass unnoticed by any Indian public body, whether Chamber of Commerce or Council of Legislature, has called forth a rather belated explanation from Simla. Stated briefly, the explanation amounts to this: that the scheme is not an international credit organisation but one affecting the Empire of Britain, and relating to the United Kingdom exports to other countries. The scheme, we are told, is primarily devised for the benefit of the local British exporter only, and gives him a guarantee for the export bills up to 85 per cent. or, in the alternative, the British Government shares in the loss resulting from the non-payment for the exports upto 70 per cent. of the value. As India finds no difficulty in obtaining the commodities she wants, the India Office finds no special benefit to be obtained by extending the scheme to India, who has in consequence been excluded. The Indian problem of providing facilities for credits for Indian *exports* is quite distinct, and, the communique adds, is under separate consideration.

We have stated fully both the allegation and the explanation in order to leave no room for misunderstanding or ambiguity. In view of the explanation now before the public, we cannot understand why Mr. Lloyd George, on the eve of the assembling of the Imperial Conference, should have gone out of his way to insult India and her people, by a gratuitous allusion to an unfortunate episode in the import trade of India with particular reference to the cotton imports. Unless Reuter's correspondent has added a spice of his own in transmitting the news, the Premier must have known that there was in this scheme no question of exports from the United Kingdom to India, as, on the admission of the India Office, India finds no difficulty in obtaining all she requires and does not produce herself. The charge of want of faith, if it can be levelled at all against the trading public of India, can only be aimed at the cotton importers. To libel the whole country and its people, to charge them with failure to meet outstanding obligations in face of the fact that for generations and centuries together India has never been guilty of even such a legalised national bankruptcy as the European nations, with the United Kingdom leading the van, were deliberately and officially guilty of under the excuse of war conditions, though they endeavoured to avoid the stigma by coining a new phrase for an old offence and declared the national insolvency to be national moratorium, is an impertinence which becomes an unpardonable insult when offered by such a personage as the Prime Minister of Britain in the supreme legislature of the Empire. The Government of India, were in duty bound to whitewash the Premier's inconsiderate statement. But assuming that the scheme is not necessary for the benefit of India, and we agree we have no need to offer special temptation to British exporters to send their stuff to this country, the reference of the Prime Minister to the imbroglio becomes all the more inexplicable and therefore inexcusable. The Indian Merchants' Chamber, we are glad to see, has made it clear to the Government of India that the country cannot be satisfied by fatuous attempts to explain away an inexplicable and indefensible libel on an entire nation.

We have hitherto assumed, only for the sake of simplicity in argument, that the reported defamation of the Indian people by Mr. Lloyd George is unwarranted in so far as it offends the whole Indian public, though it *might* apply to a given section of the Indian trading class. But even as regards the particular case of piece-goods merchants of India, it is the height of wilful perversion to accuse them of want of faith and breach of contract merely because they offer to take up the documents at the legal rate of exchange solemnly fixed by the Government of India. The Government of India in the Finance Department have many sins to answer for, but none so great, so far-reaching in its effects as their currency muddle. For thirty years and more it has been one unmitigated record of indefensible muddling. In the course of this muddling they have changed their ratios of exchange between gold and silver, between the Indian coin and the British standard of currency more than once on their own independent authority. Each time they have solemnly promised to accept and maintain a certain rate as final. But the minute that rate became inconvenient, the Government of India did not hesitate to break their most solemn obligations. Within the last two years the muddle has, of course, become too glaring to be mistaken even by the ordinary business public, who usually do not trouble themselves about the high-sounding principles and sentiments upon which the Government of India always inform their press agents their actions to have been based. But rather than be themselves involved in this ceaseless muddle of the Indian Finance Department under the able and distinguished presidency of the great Mr. Hailey, the piece-goods merchants have been driven by sheer needs of self-defence to adopt this obvious, simple and legal expedient. They have in effect declared that they would abide by their contracts at the legal rate of exchange solemnly established by the Government of India by an act of their legislature. We fail to see any want of faith in this measure of self-defence. We fail to see in this step to insure them against the vagaries of an irresponsible Government whose proverbial propensity in the matter of hoodwinking the Indian public in many departments of their public policy has proved too much for even the traditional busy merchant to ignore. We can understand the British exporter howling against this as a breach of contract, as he has always been accustomed to be pampered by the Government of India at the expense of India, and naturally does not like that the Indian merchant should now be awake to his own rights as well as to the importance of such usual avoiding clauses in contracts as "an Act of God or the King's enemies," and determined to concert his own measures of defence if his Government will take the part of the "King's enemies." We can even understand the official representative of the Indian Finance Department toeing the line in the interest of the Manchester trade. It is the immeasurable incompetence betrayed in his administration which has created the impasse, and naturally he seeks a way out for himself. To understand is neither to excuse not to pardon. But when the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, speaking from his place in the sovereign British legislature, has the effrontery to adopt as the considered opinion of his Government—what is nothing but an outcry of interested parties deprived of their ill-gotten gains—we confess we despair of the mentality and the sanity of the supreme governors of the Empire and their conception of the future of the Empire. We have had too long an experience of abuse and ill-treatment in the outlying parts of the Empire. But this is the first instance in which the Prime Minister of England has openly insulted the entire Indian nation and admitted the impossibility of any justice to India if her rights should ever clash with those of the British section. Let Lord Reading take heed as to his intention of doing justice to India. Let our "representatives" at the Imperial Conference beware of such interested Daniels when they sit in judgment. We are not concerned here primarily with the merits of the scheme of Imperial Credits and Insurance as outlined in the Simla communique. But we would, in passing, point out that here also the Government of Great Britain teaches an unmistakable lesson in national sympathy to the Government of India. To save the trading class of England from annihilation the British Government at the outbreak of the war gave practically a *carte blanche* to the Bank of England to discount every good trade bill, and look to the Government to make good its loss. The Government of India only a year before had stood aside and seen the collapse of the Indian banking, which with a gesture from them could have been averted. To-day the British Government insures the British exporter against 70 per cent of the loss from export, should the importer in a foreign country be unable to pay. The Government of India deliberately and wantonly killed the export trade of India by their miserable makeshift masquerading as an exchange solution. They now allow their principal Finance officer to join the hunt against India and take up the baseless cry of want of faith and breach of contract. It is hopeless for the Indian people to expect any improvement in their lot at home, and their status or reputation abroad so long as they are content with a Government, alien in personnel as well as in sympathies, so long as they suffer themselves to be hypnotised by the narrower considerations of immediate interest and help in the rivetting still more firmly of their own fetters.

Notes of the Day.

What Next?

Mr. Henderson, Collector and District Magistrate of Bijapur, appears to be fired with a zeal to emulate the heroic example of Mr. Thomas of Malabar, whose labours won him not only a certificate of merit from Lord Willingdon's Government, but also an abiding place in the estimation of contemporary officialdom all over India. Mr. Henderson's quixotic tilts at the "Gandhi Cap" have already been reported in this journal. A message we publish to-day brings some further news of Mr. Henderson's antics in another direction. Two boys, presumably temperance volunteers, appear to have been prosecuted by the local police on the strength of a complaint of a member of the Wadar caste. When the case came up for trial before Mr. Henderson, the complainant is reported to have confessed that he had been instigated by the liquor contractor to lodge a false complaint against the boys and he wanted to withdraw the complaint. The Magistrate, however, was unwilling to let go the boys who had fallen into his clutches, and wanted to teach them "a lesson" anyhow. Of his own accord he trumps up a charge against the boys under Section 61 of the District Police Act—we do not know what is the exact nature of the offence which comes within the purview of this Section—and without giving them sufficient facilities for defence, proceeds to bind them over for a year. What next?

Racial Inequalities.

On the other day Lord Reading sought to assure the Indian public that "beyond the possibility of doubt" it is "a fundamental principle of British rule" that "here in India there can be no trace, and must be no trace of racial inequality." But how does this statement square up with the stern realities of the situation to-day? Here is an advertisement appearing in the public press and quoted by the "A. B. Patrika," which shows how much of "racial equality" exists in the Forest Service of the United Provinces:—

WANTED AN ASSISTANT CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Wanted immediately a demobilized officer public school trained, as a temporary assistant conservator of Forests in the United Provinces. The agreement will be for a term of two years, at a salary of Rs. 500 a month. *No professional qualifications are necessary.* (The italics are ours.) Candidates should be under 24 years of age, unmarried, and of good physique. A personal interview will be arranged. Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th October, 1920.

E. BENSKIN, M.A., A.F.S.,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
(Camp-Etawah E. I. Ry.) U. P.

No professional qualifications are necessary even for a post carrying Rs. 500 a month, when the candidate happens to be possessed of a "white" skin! What is the use of the Viceroy, even with the sincerest of intentions, repeating from the heights of Simla worn-out shibboleths, so long as in actual practice the so-called "fundamental principles of British Rule" are more honoured in the breach than in observance at the hands of the agents of the rule? Our Calcutta contemporary also quotes a number of advertisements published by the agents of the E. I. Railway and O. and R. Railway inviting applications from only European and Anglo-Indian candidates for employment in the Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon and Electrical Departments. The management of these railways will, perhaps, tell us, like Sir Dorab Tata, that Indians are unfitted for the task because they are not in the habit of "doffing their coats."

Vinayak Savarkar.

As the public are aware, Mr. Vinayak Savarkar has recently been brought from the Andamans and is now confined in the Ratnagiri jail. His brother, Dr. Savarkar, had an interview with him a few days ago and we are shocked to learn from the latter that the change from the Andamans to a local jail far from being a blessing as was expected has proved to be a change for the worse for the prisoner. In the Andamans, after eleven years' long captivity and sufferings Mr. Savarkar was allowed free movement in the jail and the use of his own clothes. He was also allowed to cook for himself and so he used to get much better food than the actual "jail-diet." He was also exempted from rigorous work and was appointed a foreman. This change in his [illegible] had been introduced [illegible] November. A hope was also held out to him that in a short time he would be allowed to earn his own livelihood on the island and to send for his wife—a concession to which he had been entitled long ago, according to the prison rules, but which has been withheld from him up to now.

A Change for the Worse.

In the Ratnagiri jail, however, Mr. Savarkar finds not only all his hopes dashed to the ground, but his treatment is also changed for the worse. He is looked upon as quite a new convict. All the concessions regarding food, clothing, work, etc., have been taken away from him and he is now put on hard work, is given the coarse jail food, and is clothed in an up-to-date convict's dress. After twelve long years, he is being subjected to the same rigorous treatment, the same iron lot! Is such a treatment, we ask, consistent with the recommendations of the Jail Commission and the hope held out, that the political prisoners would be better treated henceforth than ordinary criminals? The Viceroy seems to be anxious to heal the political wounds of this country and has appealed, like H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, to the public as well as the official class "to forgive and forget." What will Lord Reading say of Vinayak Savarkar's case? The non-release and persecution of the Savarkar brothers runs directly counter to the policy of reconciliation enunciated in high official circles. Mere professions unaccompanied by deeds fail to carry conviction. We hope the Government of Bombay will look into the case of Mr. Savarkar and remove all traces of harshness from the treatment that may be meted out to him in his confinement. In our frank opinion, however, Sir George Lloyd's Government will be doing Mr. Savarkar bare justice by restoring him to liberty.

More of Publicity.

In Behar the Publicity Officer, constrained to defend an indefensible action of Government, has been labouring to demonstrate when a subsidy given to newspapers is not a subsidy. In Burma, however, the official in charge of the Publicity Bureau has no such unpleasant task to face, for the simple reason that Sir Reginald Craddock's "business like" Government has hit upon a better plan of propaganda than the subsidising of newspapers. They have a newspaper of their own which is being run at the expense of the public treasury. For the present, it is a weekly journal, entitled, oddly enough "Burma's Progress," by which no doubt the bureaucrat means progress towards political tuteledge. The Publicity Bureau of Burma has been favouring us with copies of this journal. We are not at all satisfied that the enterprise is worth all the lavish expense involved in it. The ex-editor of the "Rangoon Times," which missed no occasion to misrepresent the Burmese, has been appointed the Chief Editor of the journal and he is paid Rs. 2,000 per mensem for this work as well as for his duties as the head of the Publicity Bureau. The journal was, from the beginning, sought to be conducted on approved "business" lines, accepting for publication commercial advertisements like any other newspaper published in Burma. The jealousy of the local Anglo-Indian newspapers, however, against this encroachment on their preserve, has recently forced the Government to declare that they will publish no more commercial advertisements in their journal. The incident shows how readily the Government of Burma yeild to the pressure of Anglo-Indian and European interests, while they turn a deaf ear to all protests from the Burmese quarter.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

FULFIL BEZWADA PROGRAMME.

NOT A MOMENT TO SPARE.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S APPEAL TO THE NATION.

HOW EVERY ONE CAN DO HIS BIT.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

It will be nothing short of a tragedy, if we do not fulfil the Bezwada programme before the end of the month. Seven days of the month will have gone before these notes are out. We have not a moment to spare. We have hardly collected twenty lakhs of rupees as yet. To collect eighty lakhs during the next three weeks may seem an impossibility. But the seeming impossibility can be easily turned into a possibility if we were ceaselessly to work for the collection. Twenty-one provinces, if they will respond according to their ability, can easily furnish the balance. The Bezwada programme is the most concrete ever placed before the nation. If the people are with us and if we have enough workers, one crore of rupees in a mere nothing for thirty crores of people to find, for a cause so great as that of Swaraj, and for perpetuating a memory so great as that of the Lokmanya. If they choose, the women of India can give the money out of their jewellery, the liquor drinkers can give it out of their drinks. The mill-owners, who have derived the greatest benefit from the Swadeshi movement, can find the eighty lakhs in a day. The Marwadis can, without any strain on their resources, find the amount, and so could the Bhatias, the Memans, the Parsis or the Banias. They are all a prosperous community, and have before now, more or less, supported public movements. If they wish, the Sindhis can also find the amount. The labourers of India could pay the whole amount, if they sacrificed one twelfth of their yearly earnings. I have consulted many friends as to the amount that can be easily paid by the respective classes mentioned by me. The following may serve as a working basis

(1) Salaried men to pay one tenth of their monthly pay.
(2) Lawyers, doctors, merchants and such others to pay one twelfth of their nett annual income as at the end of May last.
(3) Propertied men to pay 6 per cent. of the valuation of their property.
(4) All the others to pay not less than four annas each.

If all were to pay according to this scale, there would be several crores of rupees. But one is aware that non-cooperators and sympathisers are drawn from all classes. No single class is so wholly non-cooperationist as to feel no personal responsibility for payment. The question of payment, however, is the acid test of our sincerity, earnestness, and capacity. Let us hope that the 30th of this month will not find us waiting.

Questions have been persistently asked as to why this large sum is required. The answer is simple. It is a profitable investment, not for purely personal, but for public good. The amount will be devoted chiefly to distributing spinning wheels, conducting national schools, [illegible] six crore homes, [illegible] may deserve so sweet a name. We must provide these families with spinning wheels and enable them to become real khaddar. One crore of rupees is surely the least amount required for establishing home-spinning on such a basis as to become self-propagating. Similarly, if we are to reconstruct our educational systems we shall need more than one crore of rupees for the purpose.

The second question that has been asked is—what security is there for honesty and economy? In the first place, we have the two Messrs. Chintamani and Jamnalal, treasurers of unimpeachable integrity. Secondly, we have in Pandit Motilal Nehru a working secretary of great ability, experience and equally unimpeachable integrity. Thirdly, we have a vigilant working committee composed of fifteen representative Indians, who meet at least once a month in order to be able to exercise effective control over Congress affairs. So much for the All-India finance. The All-India Congress Committee is directly liable for the expenditure of one fourth of the fund. The remaining three fourths are to be retained by the Provincial Committees for local needs. Each Province is expected to keep efficient watch over its own finance. Finally, the whole income and expenditure, both provincial and central, is subject to be audited by auditors to be appointed by the All-India Congress Committee.

As with finance, so with the registration of members, and manufacture and introduction of spinning-wheels. These three are simple and effective tests of our constructive capacity.

I suggest to all Congress and Khilafat workers that they should set apart the last ten days as special days to be solely devoted by them to finishing the Bezwada programme. No speeches are required, no meetings are necessary. Quiet house to house visits and personal canvassing are more effective than meetings for the class of people we [illegible]

THE COAL CRISIS.

POSSIBILITIES OF SETTLEMENT.

OWNERS' REPLY TO GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

Notwithstanding the Miners' reject on of Government's proposal, there is a firm impression that the protracted dispute will be settled at an early date. It is believed that the situation is likely to be considerably eared by the owners' reply to Government, which indicates the points on which an agreement might be built. The reply, besides laying down the owners' views, enters into particulars which elucidate the terms of the previous offers. Moreover, it contains a plan for providing improvements on previous offers, which will increase the colliers' pay, under revised conditions. Owners further agree to subsistence wages for workers with low pay. The Miners are meeting again to-day, when they will probably consider these proposals. There is also a proposal of Premier Northumberland which is well supported, that a national conference be convened to discuss the question.

MINERS RESUME WORK PARTIALLY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4

The fact that several Railway Companies have announced an increase in their trains [illegible] services and [illegible] districts [illegible] resume work [illegible] hopes of an early settlement of the coal dispute. The Lanarkshire Collieries, Derbyshire, resumed work yesterday after [illegible] and today work is proceeding satisfactorily. Large numbers are engaged in [illegible] ing heavy falls, [illegible] and ponies have been taken below ground. There was partial resumption at Hamilton Colleries, Lanarkshire today.

MINERS' EXECUTIVE IN CONFERENCE.

MESSAGE FROM PREMIER CONSIDERED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

The Executive of the Miners' Federation met in London today and in an interview beforehand declared themselves to be unanimous in rejecting the Coal-owners' latest offer, but after two hours' conference the Executive received a message from the Premier and adjourned after considering it.

LANCASHIRE COTTON MILLS CLOSED.

PROPOSED JOINT CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

The closing of all Cotton Mills in Lancashire today in consequence of the failure of Owners and Operatives to reach a settlement is regarded as being most disastrous. The operatives' representatives consider that the Millowners' attitude is bound up with the coal stoppage, because with the Mines closed, mills are running with difficulty and hence a complete stoppage is favourable to employers, while the position of workers is bad as they have been working on short-time for months. It remains [illegible]

GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

TRIAL CONCLUDED AT LEIPSIG.

KARL NEUMANN ACQUITTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 4

Leipsiz. The trial of German War Criminals came to a conclusion today, when Karl Neumann, Commander of the Submarine which sank the Hospital-ship "Dover Castle" was acquitted on the ground that he was bound to obey the orders of his superior officer.

RECIPIENTS OF BIRTHDAY HONOURS

PROPONDERANCE OF NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4

It is noteworthy that in addition to Sir William Berry two other Newspaper proprietors are included in the Birthday Honours List. Sir Henry Dalziel is the Chief Proprietor of the "Daily Chronicle" and "Pall Mall Gazette," while Sir Arthur Sutherland, upon whom has been conferred a Baronetcy, is the proprietor of seven Newcastle and Northern Papers. The list includes sixteen Baronets and twenty-nine Knights, and it is interesting that amongst the new Knights are Mr. Samuel Instone, Founder of the famous Aeroplane Service, and Mr. Henry White Smith, Chairman of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors. The Irish List includes three Privy Councillors and four Knights.

THE OTHER SIDE.

PLOT FOR ENSLAVEMENT OF ISLAMIC WORLD.

WHO IS MUSTAFA SAGHIR?

(FROM A TURKISH CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, June 4.

The mistress, Madame Gati, complaining to Paris [illegible] Intransigeant from Angora dated May 4th describes Saghir's trials and deposition. This is [illegible] Saghir's trials and deposition. This is [illegible] Saghir's trials and deposition. This is [illegible]

MALEGAON RIOTS.

CONGRESS SUB-COMMITTEE'S ENQUIRY.

INCOMPLETE INVESTIGATION.

(By our Special Commissioner.)

MALEGAON, June 8.

The Maharastra Congress Sub-Committee appointed at the Bassein Conference to make inquiries into the circumstances leading to the Malegaon riots concluded its work this morning. Arriving here on Sunday last the Committee began to work the following morning and continued to record evidence yesterday and till noon to-day. So far the Committee was able to examine about forty witnesses, but it appears, the evidence of over twenty-five witnesses was very brief and not of any consequence. They appear to have generally complained, I am told, about the arrest of some relative or friend and asked for legal help in case of other witnesses. The Committee seems to have recorded some useful evidence which entirely precludes the possibility of the riots being premeditated. From information available at present. The Committee following its terms of reference investigated the previous history resulting in the conviction by the Mamlatdar of volunteers on the 25th April. Since the Committee heard the witnesses *in camera* it is difficult to say definitely, but it may be surmised, that the Committee has practically disregarded the investigation of the circumstances leading upto the riots It does not seem that the allegations of looting were investigated either. It is therefore difficult to understand why this enquiry was undertaken at all, especially after the lapse of so many weeks and when independent people of influence who could render material assistance in enquiry had been removed by the authorities beyond pale of immediate usefulness.

EVIDENCE OF ARRESTED PERSONS

The Committee seems to have been able with the permission of additional District Magistrate to interview yesterday the arrested persons. But the presence of the Public Prosecutor must have marred the effect of the interview altogether, since there could be no free interchange of views. The members of committee left Malegaon this evening. It is likely in view of the development of the situation here, its report and evidence recorded may not be published for some time to come and in this matter they have the precedent of the Congress Punjab Sub-Committee to guide them. Since my last visit official activity and bustle have disappeared. Troops have been withdrawn, but there are some armed policemen mounting guard at the Cutcherry and one or two other places. Both the city and the camp present a normal appearance, except for reckless arrests by the police of men of all sorts and conditions and ages.

ARRESTS ON FLIMSY EVIDENCE.

From enquiries I have found that some of them have been arrested on the flimsiest evidence possible. Among them is an octogenarian Mahomedan very feeble in body and possibly in mind also, known in the town as one who is never seen outside the mosque and always counting his beads. It appears the evidence against him is that he fetched a ladder on the occasion of the riot for the use of the rioters. Till to-day there are hundred and twenty-two persons arrested. Excepting two Batusa staunch congress and non-cooperation workers and one Govandi, a tailor by caste also a non cooperationist all the rest are Mahomedans, including a few well to do merchants. Some local Moulvis have also been arrested and it is likely some more arrests will be made before long. Rao Sahib Kokje of Akola murder case fame seems now to be in sole charge of the investigation and enjoying a free hand in the matter of arrests.

FAIR TREATMENT IN JAIL.

At first the arrested persons were confined in the police lines and their treatment was not satisfactory. But since the hearing and disposal of the last remand application all accused have been removed to the old arsenal in the camp which is more commodious though there is still room for the complaint that all these men have been confined in these days of oppressive heat in two square rooms of not very big dimensions and possessing only one or two windows to admit a little light and not much air. With the story of the Black Hold of Calcutta now authoritatively exploded. I don't know if it may be compared to it at all. Whether it be the black hole or any sort of hole it is doubtful whether the local officials could find a more commodious place for lodging all the accused. One striking thing however, is that the treatment of the accused in their improvised jail is distinctly better than what it was before.

VISITORS FOR THE PRISONERS.

Today being Id, after prayers hundreds of relatives and friends were seen tramping up to jail—a distance of over three miles—to impart a little cheer to those who have rightly or wrongly been deprived of their freedom. In fact it seemed as though jail had become to these hundreds of men, women and children a centre of pilgrimage. The jail authorities were considerate to their feelings and allowed them free access to the accused, who all seem to have submitted to the decree of fate with meekness and humility.

One arrested sextagenarian Moulvi, who was hitherto separately confined in the police lines was specially taken over to the jail for conducting prayers among the accused. But for this the Id celebration in the town had little of the rejoicing known and felt in past years. Mr. Brakam who has been specially appointed Additional District Magistrate in connection with these riots has taken charge.

TRIAL TO BEGIN SOON.

It is expected that the trial will begin on Friday. The accused are all charged indiscriminately under half a dozen sections or so of the Penal Code. Some of these charges are cognizable only by a Sessions Judge. There is some uncertainty as to what the prosecution will do, whether the accused will be all put up together for trial before the Magistrate on charges cognizable by him or sent up to sessoins at Nasik or for the present whether some will be singled out for being tried on minor charges before the Magistrate. The rumour is that all accused will be tried by the Magistrate on minor charges of rioting and causing hurt. It appears that prosecution is anxious to reserve charges under section 302 etc. for future consideration and disposal. That were monstrous procedure unheard of, but anything might be permitted in these days, because we live forsooth in strange times. A small detached room close to the arsenal is being renovated and fitted up as a court house. There is hardly space enough for accommodating the Court, Counsel, Police men and even a third of the accused. Apparently, no thought has been given to the large number of relatives and friends of the accused who are anxious to be present during the trial and watch the course that fate might take against those they are interested in.

Even the bungalow allotted for the residence of the Public Prosecutor from Nasik is more commodious. Mr. Pradan the public prosecutor assisted by Rao Sahib Kokji will be conducting the prosecution, while Mr. Azad, Bar-at-Law, Bombay assisted by Mr. Raje a pleader from Thana will be defending practically all the accused.

PLIGHT OF FIJI EMIGRANTS.

A SWAMI'S PROPOSALS TO SETTLE THEM IN INDIA.

SUGGESTION FOR A CENTRAL HOSTEL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

Swami Vasistha Muni, who has been interned from Fiji, and is now in Calcutta, is observing fast to prevent the return of those emigrants who have come back to India from Fiji. There are about six hundred of these people who propose to return to Fiji by the end of this month. He thinks if these people get back to Fiji, it will be derogatory to India and will hinder the cause of Indians who are still in Fiji, and are fighting for the honour of India. He proposes that India should immediately provide a central hostel in Calcutta for those people and arrangements should be made to feed them for one month. During this period arrangements will have to be made to get these people settled somewhere in a body as farmers and peasants. But no such arrangements are in sight.

RANGOON NEWS.

SUICIDE AT MARCADE HOTEL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 9.

An American oil driller named Mccalla, a native of Ochala Okahoma, employed by the Burmah Oil Col. shot himself dead at Mercades Hotel, Rangoon on Wednesday morning. Death was instantaneous. Mccalla, who had got the gun back after repair, the same morning, and brought a box of cartridges had had some difficulty with his employer, having been refused permission to join another company.

SON BORN TO AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN

REJOICINGS AT KABUL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 9.

On the night of 5th June, a son and heir was born to the Amir of Afghanistan. The Amir's wife is the daughter of Sardar Tarzi, Foreign Minister. Great rejoicings have taken place at Kabul. It may be remembered that the Amir's first son died of cholera, some time ago.

CARNATIC MILL STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 9.

The Carnatic Mills strike continues, and the strikers are daily holding meetings, at which speeches are made exhorting men to remain united and not to surrender to the management. There was some excitement during the past two days caused by the throwing of stones at temporary workmen when they were taken to mills in motor-lorries. The police are patrolling the neighbourhood of the mills.

Adult and youthful collectors for the Khilafat and similar funds wearing scarfes in different colours are seen throughout Rangoon.

The Department of Industries publishes a statement about Burma's participation in the 1923 London Empire Exhibition, separate space being desired where Burmese architecture could be shown. Three Chambers of Commerce are represented on the Organising Committee. The side of the College industry products is to be featured.

INDIAN INCOME-TAX.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

The following is the concluding portion of the suggestions made by Mr. Maneckla A. Mehta of Messrs. Nagindas and Maneckla, at the Special Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to report on the working of the Indian Income-Tax Act and to suggest improvements therein. The first instalment appeared in our Monday's issue:—

Gradation of Income Tax including Super Tax:—The following gradation of Income Tax including Super Tax is recommended for the sake of equality on the principle that higher tax should be applicable to higher income only, and not to the whole of the income:—

First Rs. 2,000 exempt.
Next Rs. 3,000 at 5 pies.
Next Rs. 5,000 at 6 pies. (Note:—Modified; Income upto Rs. 5,000 should be exempt.)
Next Rs. 15,000 at 9 pies.
Next Rs. 25,000 at 12 pies.
Next Rs. 50,000 at 15 pies.
Next Rs. 50,000 at 18 pies.
Next Rs. 50,000 at 2 annas.
Next Rs. 50,000 at 2½ annas.
Next Rs. 50,000 at 3 annas.
Next Rs. 50,000 at 3½ annas.
Next Rs. 50,000 and over at 4 annas.

N. B.—Looking to the high cost of living, income of Rs. 2,000 should be entirely left out of each assessment for the maintenance of the assessee.

Inconvenient Small Assessees:—The trouble involved both to the Revenue as well as to the assessee being inconsiderable looking to the income they bring in to Revenue. On the same ground individuals believed to have earned more than Rs. 2,000 but less than Rs. 5,000 should be summarily assessed as their accounts are not expected to be regular and as they are not expected to fill in the "D" Form and to apply in time and to render themselves amenable to the Provisions of the Income Tax Act. They should be given a chance of appealing to the Collector of Income Tax in the first instance.

This suggestion of summary assessments of income from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 was modified and a suggestion to raise the limit of exemption in cases of assessees with income below Rs. 5,000 was made by Mr. Manekal to save time, expenses, and worry to the Income Tax Office which can safely be used in taking care of higher assessments which would amply compensate the Revenue and thousands of petty assessees will be saved the trouble of taxation.

Illustration showing how business capital is taxed:—A starts on 1-1-1918 with a Capital Rs. 1,00,000; Makes a profit, during the year 1918 of Rs. 15,000; Capital at the end of 1918 becomes Rs. 1,15,000; Income assessed Rs. 15,000; Suffers a loss in 1919 Rs. 30,000; Capital is reduced to Rs. 85,000; Assessment nil; Makes a profit in 1920 6,000; Capital reaches to 91,000; Income assessed Rs. 6,000; Total assesment on Rs. 21,000.

Capital reduced during the said period 9,000; Plus taxed on Rs. 21,000; Makes a total of Capital assessment on Rs. 30,000.

The Remedy:—1920 profits should not be taxed and Rs. 24,000 should be allowed against income of subsequent years.

Disallowance of private commissions are very strongly objected to by the Commercial communities such as Mill-store suppliers etc., who cannot carry on their business without payment of such commissions.

Bad debts should be strictly provided for. Unnecessary unpleasantness has many times occurred to ascertain whether the assessee was entitled to write off the Bad Debt or not. Only one procedure should be followed. The assessee is the master of his situation and he knows much better when and how to write off a bad debt. Collectors and Commissioners are found unwisely interfering with his discretion and have confused themselves in several cases and have placed the assesee in a very awkward position and taxed him in confusion. It is therefore suggested that Bad Debts should be allowed when and to the extent it is written off by the assessee.

Part of depreciation written off in one year exceeding the limit for allowance should be considered as written off in subsequent years for allowance purposes.

Interest in current account or on Deposits from persons residing in Native States should not be taxed through the man borrowing the money. The borrower is in no sense liable to pay tax. To make him an agent is unnecessarily annoying and makes relations between the parties unhappy with with consequent loss in business.

Interest on Partners Current accounts—Sub-Clause 3 of Clause 2 of Sec. 9 clearly provides as a charge the interest which is not in any way dependent on the earning of profits in respect of capital borrowed. This provision is disregarded in Bombay and interest on current accounts which has no relation to profits is also taxed with the income of the firm with a consequence in many cases that the income is taxed at a higher rate unauthorized by law on the only excuse that the amount in current account belongs to a partner.

Illegal and unauthorized Penal assessments in Bombay:—It has been the practice of the Bombay Income-Tax Office to make assessments on smaller incomes at a higher rate, which means a penal assessments on smaller incomes at a higher rate, which means a penal assessment (when no form is returned by an assessee) unauthorized by any section of the Income Tax Act. Section 24 only deals with penal assessments when the assessee has concealed the particulars of his income or has deliberately furnished inaccurate particulars of such income and has thereby returned his income below its real amount. Even in such a case the assessee has a right to be heard before any Penal assessment is made. Assessments therefore made under Section 18 at a higher rate are illegal. No higher rate can be charged unless the Collector passes orders in writing determining the total income of the assessee and the rate applicable to it according to law.

AMENDMENT OF ASSESSMENT UNDER SEC. 26.

Section 26 gives exactly the same power to people which has conferred by the Legislature on the Income Tax Collector, under Section 25 and it was absurd to think that the legislature provided this section only with a view that the Collector had power to make amendment only if he had made some mistake in calculation and not to revise the whole case if he had assessed without knowing the actual income. Instances were produced in which the Commissioner of Income Tax Bombay in 1919 referred such cases to the Collector of Income Tax Bombay under Section 26 which were duly heard and decided by the Collector.

Income Tax Act, Rules and Regulations should be published in Gujarati and sold at the Income Tax Office for the convenience of the assessees as it is very inconvenient that these are not translated into Gujarati and cannot be had in Bombay.

All forms, Notices of Appointments etc., etc., should be sent translated into Gujarati also as it has been found very inconvenient for a number of merchants to understand English correspondence with the consequence of neglecting same followed by exparte decrees, penalty notices of demand and warrants each in their turn.

All correspondence should go from the Income Tax Office by Registered Post A.D. in order to enable the Income Tax Office to know definitely on what particular date the same was handed over to the assessee.

All correspondence received by the Income Tax Office in Gujarati or any other language should be very attentively attended to.

Inconvenience for assessees in the Income-tax Office:—Free use of Telephone by merchants should be provided for in the Income Tax Office as it has been found very inconvenient for the people attending Income Tax Office to wait for hours without communicating with their shop people who may be waiting for payments of Hoondees &c., &c.

The letter of appointment should bear the name of the Collector who is to hear the case. If it is ordered that accounts should be examined the name of the Examiner should also be marked.

Qualifications of Collectors and Examiners:—Competent Accountants with at least five years independent experience in various business houses who have also passed Examinations in the Income Tax Act, Rules and Regulations thereunder should only be appointed Examiners of Accounts &c., &c.

To induce right sorts of persons to fill these posts, provision should be made for liberal salaries to them.

In Bombay no Examiner should be appointed on less than Rs. 300 per month with promotions of Rs. 50 every year till he is promoted to any of the Collectorship falling vacant.

Collectors grades should be substantially raised looking to the assessments of very large sums they have to handle.

Correspondence Department:—This should be thoroughly overhauled. A man of ripe business experience who has worked independently as a correspondent for more than 5 years should be placed in charge of an independent Correspondence Department of the Income Tax Office Bombay with clear instructions that no correspondence from assessees should remain unattended and all explanations asked for by them should be clearly given in writing if so desired by assessees with all courtesy and sympathy to avoid waste of time and delay in the settlement of assessments and collections.

WORKING OF INCOME-TAX OFFICE.

The Chief Revenue Authority awards copy of his decision together with Commissioners remarks to one assessee and refuses to supply Commissioners remarks to the other. The Collectors and Commissioners refuse to give copies of their own decisions where assessments are made without reasons in support of them. A copy of an Examiners report which forms a very foundation of the assessment is never granted to an assessee on the ground as is every day given to understand that the Examiner is working for the Collector or Commissioner only.

Examiners report is never read over to the assessee. This sort of secrecy should not for a moment be allowed in Bombay. Mr. Mehta has proved by putting in extracts from other Governments proceedings copies of which he has secured for his clients that the Examiners report is fully read over to the representative of the assessees and the items objected to by the assessees are fully stated in the decisions and full copies of Collectors, Deputy Commissioner and Commissioners decisions are granted on stamp papers of only a few annas to the assessees for their guidance. Why this was not done in Bombay where crores of rupees by way of Income Tax, Super Tax, and Excess Profits Duty were collected is a mystery, which the public have a right to call upon the authorities concerned to explain.

In the instance quoted by Mr. Mehta it is very strange to see an instance wherein the Chief Revenue Authority even after satisfying himself that there was no income to be assessable for Excess Profits Duty has been pleased to tax an assessee with Excess Profits Duty of Rs. 5,958.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 10.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council at the Viceregal Lodge this morning.

The Viceroy granted interviews to day Cotelingam.

ASSAM TEA GARDEN "COOLIES."

JOINT STRIKE DISLOCATES TRAFFIC

DEATH TOLL FROM DISEASES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 8.

The Traffic Manager of the Eastern Bengal Railway writes to-day that agitators were successful in organising a strike yesterday of the crews of the railway and steamers working between Fulchari and Bahadurbad, and booking by this route of all descriptions of traffic, including passengers and mail, has been stopped.

Arrangements had been made with the Bishop of Assam to carry four hundred tea garden coolies from Chandpur to Asansol via Narayanjanaj, Fulchari and Naibarti. In the circumstances the despatch of coolies has been postponed.

Mr. D. H. Wares, District Magistrate of Tipperah, who was present with Mr. K. C. De, Divisional Commissioner, at the Chandpur Railway station on the night of the 20th May, when the tea garden coolies were cleared by the Gurkhas, has issued a somewhat lengthy *communique*, describing the circumstances and incidents which occurred that night. The *communique* which tallies mainly with Sir Henry Wheeler's report, concludes thus:—"Until the arrival of the Gurkhas the attitude of the crowd was daily growing aggressive, and I am morally certain that had the Gurkhas not arrived, it would have been necessary sooner or later to fire on the coolies. It was not pleasant for Mr. De, Captain Shepperd, and myself to witness the forcible evacuation of the station premises in the way described, but the whole incident is as nothing to what would have happened, had we been forced to fire on the crowd. The necessity for firing, though remote, is not even now an impossible contingency and it is brought ngarer by the circulation of such falsehoods as have been and are being published."

The coolie situation here is practically unchanged. Cholera and pneumonia are raging epidemic form, one hundred and eighty deaths occurring, and the contagion is spreading in the villages. To-day's report, however is reassuring, there being few attacks and deaths. Arrangements are being made to send the coolies by contry boats to Rabari. Most of the Gurkhas have been withdrawn, only one batch is guarding the railway station.

A STEAMER ARRIVED AT LAST!

1,500 "COOLIES" MAY NOW LEAVE CHANDPUR.

(Associated Press.)

CHANDUR, June 8.

According to the latest arrangement the S. S. Kohisthan, of the Assam Sunderban Despatch Service, has arrived here to carry coolies to Goalundo. Over 1500 stranded coolies may leave Chandpur by to-morrow. Concession has been granted to Asansole at a fare of Rs. 3/13 per head. Babu Krishnakumar Mitra has arrived here with information regarding the steamer arrangement. He and Messrs. Das and Andrews and Kumari Suprava Devi addressed a big meeting here this morning. The strike and *har al* still continue.

SIR H. WHEELER'S REPORT.

NOT A JUDICIAL DOCUMENT.

A QUESTION FOR MINISTER OF HEALTH.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 10.

At a mass meeting held in Calcutta, this evening, to consider the situation at Chandpur, Mr. Nirmal Chander Chanda, who presided, criticised Sir Henry Wheeler's report, and said it could not be considered a judicial document because he could not be the judge in a matter in which he himself was the principal accused. Mr. Chanda said that, if Government were really neutral, then the whole question was one of sanitation. This was a question within the jurisdiction of the Minister for Health, and not one for Sir Henry Wheeler to interfere in. Mr. Chanda thought that Sir Henry Wheeler's action showed that the Ministers could not possibly withstand the encroachments of the executive members and that showed that the reform scheme was a huge sham.

REPATRIATION OF ASSAM LABOURERS

(Associated Press.)

CHANDPUR, June 9.

1435 Assam labourers, including infants and children, were repatriated on board the steamer "Kohisthan" which arrived here yesterday. The labourers will reach Goalundo where the Eastern Bengal Railway authorities have made arrangements to send them to Asansol. About 1,000 returned-labourers still remain in Chandpur unrepatriated. The steamer arrangements are being made for these labourers, and it is expected repatriation will soon be complete. There are still nearly one thousand labourers at Karimganj.

PICKETING FORBIDDEN AT BIJAPUR!

(Associated Press.)

BIJAPUR, June 9.

Picketing volunteers were served with notice prohibiting loitering within 300 yards of liquor shops, evidently with the object of suppressing even peaceful picketing.

MR. HENDERSON'S LATEST.

ORDERS PROSECUTION OF TWO YOUTHS.

COMPLAINANT DISOWN THE COMPLAINT.

TRANSFER APPLICATION REJECTED: ACCUSED BOUND OVER.

(Associated Press.)

BIJAPUR, June 9.

Two young boys, Ghare and Bhide, were prosecuted by the order of the District Magistrate, Mr. Henderson for various offences. The complainant, a Wadar by caste, denied having lodged the complaint and disowned the complaint ascribed to him. He said he was made dead drunk and set up by a Parsee licensee. He stated he had absolutely no cause for the complaint against the accused, and asked for the withdrawal of the offences, being compoundable.

The District Magistrate proceeded under a fresh section 61, District Police Act. Accused notified their intention to move the High Court for a transfer, and asked time but the application was rejected. The trial was concluded to-day and the accused were convicted of the above offence and bound over for one year.

TUTICORIN HARBOUR SCHEME.

ENGINEER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 9.

It is understood that as a result of his preliminary investigations into the Tuticorin harbour, the Engineer has recommended to Government that further borings have to be made into sea-bottom in order to ascertain more definitely the nature and extent of coral and rock strata, as this will have an important bearing on the cost. If the scheme is to be successful, it is necessary that the channel should be dredged most economically. In the Cochin harbour dredging has been started notwithstanding the fact that monsoon has burst, as arrangements were made in anticipation of monsoon conditions.

DACOITY AT KAMARMASHANI.

OFFENDERS BLUFFED BY SAWARS

A Punjab Government communique states:—On the night of the 27th and 28th May 1921, shortly after midnight, information was given at the Police Station, Kamarmashani, in Mianwali District, that an attack had been made at about midnight by dacoits on the house of one Ahmed Khan, living in a hamlet some 4 miles from the village of Sultani Khel, and that the house had been looted and that the complainant's nine year old son had been kidnapped by the offenders. Pursuing parties were at once organised, and tracks of the accused were followed into hills up the Mitha Khattak pass. Eventually three of the raiders were located in a nullah by a party of *sowars* on foot under Dafadar Nek Muhammad and Khan Haqq Nawaz Khan, a *rais* of Isakhel, and the dacoits fired on the pursuing party. A threat to bomb them, however, resulted in their throwing down their arms though the Police had no bombs with which the threat could have been made good. The accused arrested are all residents of the village of Pukki in the Kohat District and from their possession two rifles, one double barrelled gun one long knife in a sheath and two handoliers with rifle cartridges were recovered.

THE P. Y. C. STERLING LOAN.

(Continued from previous page.)

of this Chamber feel very keenly any attempt on the part of any Officials from the Finance Department to call in question their commercial morality and they must strongly resent the manner in which you proceed to enunciate the cruel indifference of the Government of India to the situation which has been brought about through their own misguided financial policy. The charge, which reading between the lines, they find you laying against the Indian merchants should not be made by you at all events; because the Indian Government and the Hon. Mr. Hailey managed the situation in such a way that Indian merchants were unable to get Reverse Council Bills when they were sold and were this unable to cover their exchange notwithstanding large applications made by them at that time. The sales were so lodged in with absurd conditions that it was the English Banks and mostly rich European and Indian merchants who chiefly got the benefit and it is monstrous that now the tide has turned the whole blame, moral and pecuniary, should fall upon Indian merchants. They must further enter a strong protest against the Secretary of State and his advisers in England who have not taken any step whatsoever to dispel the erroneous impressions created about the political situation in India. And about the so-called repudiation of contracts. My Committee feel that if even a fraction of the £150,000 which has been pocketed by the Bank of England and its friends by way of underwriting commission had been devoted to combating the vicious propaganda of the Indo-British League led by men who have prospered out of India; it would have led to better results.

KOLHAPUR CONSPIRACY.

CRUSADE AGAINST SWARAJ.

MORE OF THE SECRET CORRESPONDENCE.

We give below, from "The Maharatta," a third instalment of extracts from secret correspondence between H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur and certain British officials during the years 1908 to 1918. The first and 2nd instalments were published in the issues of May 25 and May 31 respectively.

BLOWING HIS OWN TRUMPET.

10th March, 1909.

TO SIR J. MUIR-MACKENZIE.

(Copy of His Excellency's letter sent for perusal.)

"I did ask for Mr. Wallinger and personally I have nothing against him. I think we might pull on well. But I did not know he was the same officer who had suggested dismissal of my Police officers. I hope, however, to pull on well with him. But what I would strongly urge is that some one must be held responsible. To say the truth if we could have got Mr. Beatty or Edwards as we asked, we could have gone still deeper into the plot which His Excellency the Governor mentions in his letter as conspiracy. For the present at least the time is gone and we must begin work again quietly. I have sent Mr. Fernandes to you. I know your time to be very important and you cannot afford to see and hear a small man like him. But we are to blow our own trumpets. Mr. Stevenson Moore said and quite agrees with us that the letter to Sardarsing and G. N.'s diary were of great importance but unfortunately they were not even mentioned by the Poona police to him. Mr. Stevenson Moore asked us to help him in tracing a plot at Hyderabad and we are trying our best to do so. Some of the people in it belong to Kolhapur and our information quite agrees with his."

17th March, 1909.

From Mr. EDGERLEY.

"I expected fully to have seen you shortly and to have been able to congratulate you on the result of your campaign against Vijapurkar and others. It must be very salutory and I hope will free you from trouble for some time. Nothing, however, will last, unless we can get the schools in the respective territories into discipline and under good guidance. You are having strenuous times in Bombay one way or another."

9th April, 1909.

From Mr. HILL.

"I was greatly interested in the results of the prosecution and should very much have liked to hear about it all... ... ... We still manage to avoid teaching sedition to our boys. (Rajkumars) at Rajkot. At least I hope so; and I am afraid it is taught in most schools in the Bombay Presidency."

HUNTING BIG SUSPECTS.

27th April, 1909.

To Mr. HILL.

"From the enclosed copy of my last letter dated 21-4-1909 to His Excellency the Governor, you will see what we have done and how we are engaged at present. All that my police told me has come out correct and been confirmed by independent sources. I have now to bring evidence of the connection of big persons with the plot. But that is a work of time and it cannot be done unless I have a little more leisure."

15th April, 1909.

To MAJOR WODEHOUSE.

"I am sorry I have to trouble you about my prisoners again. I have difficulties with them and at Panhala specially instead of punishment the sentence has become a pleasure to them. You may remember Mr. Dilwar who helped our police in the recent sedition cases. I have now made him jailon after changing two jailers in two months. But I am sorry to find that he came with a complaint this morning that it is almost impossible to keep discipline as the new prisoners are helped all round. He came with a proposal to take severe steps, but on consultation with the police we have come to the conclusion that if we take strong steps now all our plans will be upset. We want for the present the other prisoners but not the men at Panhala. I am coming there with Mr. Wallinger tomorrow to talk over certain matters."

Saturday.

To MAJOR WODEHOUSE

"I saw Mr. Wallinger. He is working very heartily. I very much like him, and I also think that my staff does the same. We will soon root out the whole plot. am extremely thankful to you for arranging for my prisoners to be taken away into the British prison. I had a talk with Mr. Wallinger and told him that men like Bijapurkar could not be treated with the required strict discipline by our people and I told him quite frankly all my arguments as I would to you. I have decided with Mr. Wallinger to send off the convicts in the Vijapurkar case and keep the rest for a couple of months more here.

THOSE WICKED S. M CHIEFS!

21st April, 1909.

To Sir George Clarke.

"We are getting on with Mr. Wallinger very well and I like his way of work and he is helping to find out much. I think, if he had the same help from my brother Chiefs as he has here, we are sure to succeed. I hear from my police that in the correspondence found in K. D. Kulkarni's house, there is a letter which refers to Ichalkaranji. It is said therein that if all chiefs help them like the chiefs of Ichalkaranji and Vishalgad, the cause of the country would succeed much sooner. Taking this into consideration along with the entries in Vijapurkars's diaries I think it will be better for both parties if they be asked straight by the Political Agent to explain them. If they have good explanation Government knows where they are with them. . . . . Your Excellency may remember that some nine months back, I wrote to you, that the threads of the plot here reached as far as Bengal and Mr. Stevenson Moore has, I believe, confirmed it from the statement of Hotilal. The second thing, I said, was about the making of bombs in Poona. That also has been confirmed when my police found out the piece of bomb lodged in a tree. About Col. Ferris' bomb also we are getting confirmation from a man called Brahme who is under the custody of the Poona police and as regards Rao Sahibs and Rao Bahadurs and so-called respectable editors. I think, about them also evidence will be found, if I or Mr. Wallinger had a free hand. Let me thank Your Excellency for having kindly arranged the transfer of the three of the seditionist prisoners as I had great difficulty with them. I charged two jailers yet I found the prisoners quite at home in the jail."

RAO-SAHIBS, RAO-BAHADURS, HONOURABLES: ALL DISLOYAL.

26th May, 1909

To Colonel Dunlop Smith.

"You may have heard the result of the sedition cases here. I am glad that Mr Stevenson Moore visited this place and saw for himself what was being done to trace still further the working of the seditionists. Mr. Wallinger was able to find the jar in which the bomb was made and also the arms which they had collected and buried in the earth. Long ago I wrote for help to trace the threads of the plot but the C.I.D. on this side were unwilling to believe that Poona had any connection with Bengal and they thought that we were only disturbing their work and that our information was without any foundation. But now Mr. Stevenson Moore himself was able to get from the cases here confirmation of what one Hotilal had told him about his having taught some Poona Brahmans to make bombs. Besides Mr. Wallinger by taking up clues given by him has actually found the hidden arms and also the jar containing the material of the bomb. So I believe the Poona C.I.D. cannot blame me for having raised a false alarm. I am preparing a short history of the whole case, giving details as to how we began and proceeded and as soon as it is ready I shall send it to you for perusal. In my opinion if a thorough inquiry be made, almost all agitators will be found involved, and if a case be made against them all, it will stop the mischief for the time being at least. The isolated cases as at present taken, only add to the mischief and are the cause of the secret societies. If I may say what I feel from my little experience of these men, I think they are getting worse at heart every day, and are only more cautious. I assure you that it would not be safe to deceive ourselves into the belief that they are getting quieter. They are just the reverse at heart You would not believe it if I told you that Rao-Bahadurs and Rao-Sahibs including Hon'bles are concerned in the disloyal movement. Even in Bombay I told this but they would not believe it. I have however every hope that Mr. Wallinger and myself are likely to get some proof of what I say."

5th June, 1909.

From Colonel Dunlop Smith.

"How good of you to write and give me an account of the present situation in Kolhapur. I submitted Your Highness' letter to the Viceroy who was most interested and is paricularly glad to hear that Mr. Stevenson Moore was able to put you in the way of getting real help. His Excellency well knows of the troublous times through which you have been passing and of the gallant struggle you have made against the forces of social tyranny and disorder. Your Highness' history of the whole case will be most interesting."

SO-CALLED MODERATE CONGRESSMEN.

21st June, 1909.

From Sir W. Lee-Warner.

"One hopes that with the excellent assistance rendered by your House the state of affairs in the Deccan is improving. But the extreme party and their so-called more "Moderate" Congressmen want nothing short of our removal and if it does not suit the British Government to retire from a field in which God may wish them to work, our departure will not rest on them. Our own extremists in Parliament are losing their influence and few of them will return whenever the Parliament seeks re-election."

1st August, 1909.

From Sir S. Edgerley.

"I hope I wrote to you about your Kolhapur crusade in defence of the right and peace. You have given a splendid, because a practical illustration of the solidarity of feeling between the leading Indian Chiefs and the Government and I can assure you that your action has been fully appreciated in the India Office. I am very glad that you grasped the nettle firmly. It was getting time to do so, and I hope you will gradually reap the fruits of your firmness. I think I have before suggested to you to see that your schools are kept pure from this taint and to hold education very tightly in control. I am afraid that in British India we have, in looking too intently to other ends, rather over-relaxed our hold on the training of the next generation."

5th August, 1909.

To Major Wodehouse.

"I intended to talk to you over a matter about my police but I forgot. I write this because Mr. Stevenson Moore is leaving this evening. You know how heartily my police have worked in the recent cases before Mr. Kincaid. I have rewarded them. But they would appreciate very much if some small presents were given to them with their names carved by Government. As to their work I am sure Mr. Kincaid will be able to speak for them."

15th September, 1909.

From Colonel Ferris.

"So far as I have been able to judge at this distance your dealing with sedition in your State has been masterly and your police have proved their value. It is invaluable in dealing with offences in the East by means of laws framed by western minds on a basis of western modes of thinking and weighing men's motives that there should occasionally be miscarriage of justice as there was, I fear, in the case of Damu Joshi. The provisions of the Evidence Act, although admirable from the point of view of abstract ethics, are all in favour of the criminal in India and that is why there is generally more justice and less law in good Native States Courts. I imagine that Your Highness has the full confidence of Government and the Government of India and the increase in your salute is an earnest of their attitude towards you. It may not be openly acknowledged, but I fancy there is due appreciations of the way you have handled the Brahman problem and the blood letting at the extremity in Kolhapur has relieved the pressure at the centre of the system in Poona. There are many problems at present connected with Kolhapur in which I am deeply interested not the least being that connected with the relations of the feudatories to the State."

26th August, 1909.

To Colonel Ferris.

"In the present sedition cases only if you had been here, I should have done three times the work. There was nobody here who could understand half as much as you did about me and also about the people. You are the only person in a position to judge how much more I could have done after going through the papers of the cases. Of course you know Kolhapur Politics and how difficult it is for a new Political Agent to take in the situation. I feel much obliged to the hearty help and encouragement from Sir John Muir Mackenzie and I have greatest trust in him. . . Owing to these cases I have created many enemies. The Diwan is alright but my brother is getting shy. . . .

"I shall write and consult you on a more important thing of sedition after I receive your reply and real address."

WANTED EXTRADITION.

13th October, 1909.

To Sir J. Muir-Mackenzie.

"Since I came here, an important matter has cropped up here. I wish to request you in the matter. Of course if you can help me, kindly do so, otherwise it may be dropped. You know the Native papers are able to vilify me, my administration and officers with impunity. I may mention that for many reasons we are vilified more than any other Native State. Lately the *Rashtramat* has abused my Executive Engineer and Darbar Surgeon. They both belong to the backward classes. They have already laid complaints both criminal and civil in the Courts of the Residency and have asked for large damages. Since this, people have been coming to me and bringing pressure on me to compromise the matter because the cases are very strong and *Rashtramat* will be no more. The Press rules now in existence in British India are meant to protect the public, but they do not give any protection to the Chiefs or their officers who are very loyal. This the papers know well and they freely abuse the Native States and the Native States cannot do anything because in the first place the offence is not extraditable. If they are sued and prosecuted in British courts, it becomes very inconvenient to take up all the officers and witnesses into British territory and at the same time it is very expensive. Of course a Chief like myself would like to undertake and enjoy such prosecution, but I cannot afford to stay away for days and months together to conduct it. We even cannot prosecute our claim in our own courts for obvious reasons. We shall be accused of all sorts of underhand ways and to save myself from this, I have been quietly taking showers of abuses. Of course I do not mind it, but the dirt sometimes sticks. The solution of all these difficulties would be to allow such cases to be heard and tried in Residency Courts. There is the Original Court of the Civil Station Magistrate, Appellate Court of the Political Agent, and the High Court of Government. I venture to add that this will also have a very good effect in another way, because people will see that it is not only the British Government that is harassed but even Native States and its officers. . . ."

30th October, 1909.

From Mr. Du-Boulay.

"As regards the question of prosecuting [illegible] we recently libels against Na[illegible] India on the wrote to the [illegible] only dealt subject an[illegible] their Darbars, I with Nativ[illegible] ent of India acthink that [illegible] ficulty will, to cepted our suggestions the [illegible] As regards a large extent, be surmounted, [illegible] the same the officers of the Native States, [illegible] int in objections to their laying a compl[illegible] eed I British courts do not exist; and in[illegible] ave fancy that is what your officers will [illegible] to do in the present case. For unless the accused come to Kolhapur on their own account, I do not think it will be possible to secure their extradition except by establishing a *prima facie* case in a British court and they do that, they might as well carry the thing right through in a British court. The question is full of technicalities and there may be points on which I have failed to apprehend the position; but I believe I have stated it correctly."

24th October, 1909.

From Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins.

"Your complaint of the impunity with which Chiefs and their administrations are vilified is fully justified. We have already made proposals for the alterations of the law; and at Simla I spoke to Mr. Sinha about it. I hope we may get some thing done, which will put an end to what is undoubtedly a grave scandal. In the meanwhile we must do the best we can. . . ."

ITCHING TO PINCH SUB-CHIEFS.

4th December. 1909.

To Sir J. Muir-Mackenzie.

"I had only touched on the subject of the loyalty of the Chiefs about us. I consider that as it is the duty of every officer to do his work without expecting a reward, in the same way, it is the duty of the subjects to be loyal they have no right to expect a reward because that is nothing but their duty; but if they are disloyal, punishment must follow, whether he be a 21 gun Chief or a small Jahagirdar. You know from the last sedition cases here, it has come out that some of my officers and feudatories are mixed up in it. As for my officers, I can deal with them: but as regards feudatories, I do not know what to do. After Major Wodehouse's return from the districts. I am going down to Kolhapur and shall make my proposal to him privately. I am going to give you an outline of what is in my mind. You know that Miraj is full of it. The literature, photos, medals and several other articles from the anarchists come from Miraj, Jamkhindi, Ichhalkaranji and are publicly sold in the fairs in my State. As for the S. M. C. Chiefs, it is not for me to say anything. You will know from the famous Vijapurkar's diaries that the names of Vishalgad and Ichhalkaranji shine prominently. They seem to be mixed up and attending meetings of Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal and collecting funds from their subjects for Tilak and such other funds. The one argument of the Chief of Ichhalkaranji is that he has to do so to get votes for getting into the councils, but I know his relations with Tilak from the time of Namjoshi and Ranade and I cannot believe this. Their Secretaries Jog and Javdekar have been mixed up too much with Vijapurkar and his concerns. I could gather from the talk I had with Mr. Jenkins that the idea was that they must be spoken to strongly in my presence by the Political Agent. It would have no effect. We know this from experience. So long their honour and purse are not touched, they do not care. To cite a small instance, subscriptions for the Rajaram College were promised and paid during the minority of these Jahagirdars under advice from Government. After they got their powers, the payment was discontinued. Two Governors wrote and also personally spoke to them, but without effect. Consequently I had to make up the sum as it was for an educational institution. From the papers of K. D. Kulkarni you can know what his aims and objects are and such a man has been supported by these Chiefs. As I have said before, such Chiefs, whether of 21 guns or mere Jahagirdars, must be pinched so that the disloyal Chiefs may see that it does not pay to be disloyal and they will improve. In the time of Lord Lamington, certain powers were handed over to the Darbar and some of the feudatories were asked to exercise them for their loyalty and ability. In the case of the other Chiefs, they are withheld and only the four higher feudatory jahagirdars were allowed to exercise them for their life-time only so long as they were loyal. Now what I am going to propose is, that these additional powers, may be withheld in the case of the two jahagirdars, Vishalgad and Ichalkaranji, like the minor feudatories. There won't be much row as the powers were but recently conferred just as there was no row when the powers were withheld from the minor Jahagirdars; and also these two feudatories are more or less reconciled to it. All the same, however, it will be a proper pinch for them. Other points we talked over I shall discuss with you, of course, privately and friendly when we meet soon. What I objected to most about the other feudatories is that they allowed their secretaries and officers to collect funds for disloyal purposes. Disloyalty there is none among the poor ryots, but is likely to take root if such things are allowed to pass unnoticed."

10th December, 1909.

From Sir J. Muir-Mackenzie.

"I am sure he (H. E.) will be gratified and will reward your confidence. In the circumstances I shall refrain from discussing the subject dealt with in your first letter till we meet beyond saying this that in dealing with your own subjects you will certainly be supported fully by Government in taking action within your powers. Government know and feel that you would never do anything consciously unjust and would not listen to any one attempting to impugn your fairness. No imputation against your fairness ever reaches Government from any source to which the smallest confidence could be given."

13th December, 1909.

From H. E. Sir George Clarke.

"I was very glad to receive your letter in which you frankly tell me your views in regard to the apparently disloyal proceedings of certain Chiefs as recently revealed. I trust that at all times you will write to me with perfect freedom and with the certainty of my fullest sympathy and support. I hope I need not tell you how very greatly I value your co-operation and your devoted loyalty to His Majesty's Government in India, of which you have given striking proofs since I came to India. Your assistance has been most valuable and I can assure you that it is very warmly appreciated by Government. We have decided that the Chiefs of Ichalkaranji and Vishalgad are to receive a grave warning from the Political Agent to be given in the presence of Your Highness or of your Diwan. I believe that this warning so given and coming direct [illegible]om Government will not be without effect. [illegible]however those Chiefs, by retaining sedi[illegible] If, [illegible]ursue in their entourage, by holding [illegible]tion, [illegible]ation with known disloyalists show [illegible]command [illegible]tend to maintain a disloyal atti[illegible] that they [illegible]s will be taken without hesitude, other st[illegible]rds the attitude of these [illegible]tation. As rega[illegible]ies of Your Highness, Chiefs as feudato[illegible], while the Political they will be told tha[illegible] them in the name Agent in dealing with [illegible]pparent acts of of Government for their [illegible]itish Rule in disloyal character towards [illegible]ghness to deal India, we leave it to Your H[illegible] view of the with them from the point of [illegible]d that the State of Kolhapur. I understa[illegible]rom the two Chiefs in question received [illegible] Darbar certain special powers, viz: —(1) to try all cases not exclusively triable by a Sessions Court, and (2) to exercise [illegible]c-Court supervision. This special jurisdiction is not conferred in the Thailies of these Chiefs and it was given to them as an act of grace, which must be held to carry with it obligations towards Your Highness on their part. If now you should desire, on the grounds which you have stated in your letter, to withdraw these privileges, you will have the full support of Government in thus marking your displeasure. I cordially agree with all you have written as to the necessity of bringing home to the Chiefs of Kolhapur your feudatories, and to those of the S. Maratha Country the fact that if they themselves or their officers with their knowledge, attempt to play with disloyalty, their privileges will be withdrawn. Again assuring you of the support of Government in any difficulties which might arise from your devoted loyalty to the Crown." . . .

O! THESE BRAHMINS!!

1st January, 1910.

To Sir George Clarke.

"I think Your Excelency might have read my speech that I made the other day at Kolhapur about Mr. Jackson. He was one of my friends like Mr. Fraser, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Morison. Poor man! He is most brutally murdered in a cowardly way. I hope that Government will, at least this time, take to task not only the cold-blooded assasin, but also the whole gang of wire-pullers, who had been successfully evading the punishment of law under a shelter of legal technicalities. I am really very much ashamed to say that when I called a meeting to express our disgust at the cold-blooded murder, the meeting was attended only by a few Maratha and Jain students and non-Brahmin feudatories and officers. Not a single Brahmin, pleader, officer or a student attended it. These Brahmins have made it a point not to attend any meetings which have something to do with Government. Two days after this, when Major Wodehouse went for the prize-distribution of a school, none of the Brahmin gentry attended it. Major Wodehouse is a match for these Brahmins. They dislike him for his effective speech and hence the Brahmins do not like him. But he is a great favourite with the non-Brahmin communities and he is a great strength and help to me. I was once going to propose to Your Excellency to keep all the anarchists on a hillfort like Vishalgad in my own State and not in any other Native State or in British India. But since this cold-blooded murder of Mr. Jackson I think that we must think twice before we do anything. Even my friends, of course Native, are very cautious in advising me after Mr. Jackson's cowardly murder. Of course I won't shrink back from doing my duty; but if this is the effect on me what would it be on the public and on the people who are doing things not like a man? Proper revenge for Mr. Jackson must be taken. I think, a handsome pension for Mr. Jackson's family must be given, which will have a good effect upon the people. If a large number of people are concerned in this conspiracy and if they are rich people, they must be made to pay this pension and not Government like a punitive post. Major Wodehouse and myself understand each other very well and should not be snatched away from me at least in these troublesome days. He can do everything so well and has a thorough knowledge of the S. M. Country . . . . as Baroda is impregnable to the British Government so is Ichalkaranji to Kolhapur. A stich in time saves nine; so in my opinion any punishment to Vishalgad and Ichalkaranji at this time would be very effective. It is already settled that a Government warning and a separate punishment from me is to be given to these people. I learn that the diaries of Mr. Vijapurkar are to be translated and then the Political Agent is to warn them. I think, if the diaries are already translated the warning should be given at once, as it will have more effect now than later on. If it takes time to translate the diaries and if Government have no objection, I want to bring in force at once the punishment I have proposed to Your Excellency in my last letter. I think personally that this will have a very beneficial effect after Mr. Jackson's murder. I think that we must teach people that, if they defy us by not attending the meetings of condolence or the prize-distribution of Major Wodehouse on the understanding that he would make a very loyal and strong speech, we must show them that we defy them also."

POSING AS A MARTYR.

3rd January, 1910.

To Sir John Muir-Mackenzie.

"While acknowledging receipt of His Excellency's X'mas card, I wrote rather a long letter to him. I did not intend to do so, but as I sat to write, I wrote a very long letter and made a suggestion about Mr. Jackson which, I am afraid, I should not have done. I am sending you a copy of the letter. I wrote this owing to the friendship between me, my brother and Mr. Jackson. There is one thing which I did not write to the Governor, but would like to write to you. My brother and myself wish to show our sympathy to Mrs. Jackson by making her a small present of about five to seven thousands. He was a greater of my brother than even myself and you can imagine what we should feel about Mrs. Jackson. My brother was always in correspondence with Mr. Jackson. I would not have consulted you; but as Mr. Jackson was a Government servant, I think, it was proper to consult you as a private friend. If there is nothing objectionable you need not consult or inform anyone else. I shall do it at once. I really feel nervous after this cowardly and treacherous murder. I request that if you see His Excellency will kindly request him on my behalf that my letters, which I am writing very freely, may not reach the hands of natives or their friends, otherwise I may have to share the fate of poor Mr. Jackson."

6th January, 1910.

From Sir George Clarke.

"I am very glad to know from the letter that you have seen Major Wodehouse and that all is satisfactory to you. You have been quite right in your estimate of his situation and your forecaste of events. I trust that the case at Nasik will enable a severe blow to be administered to the people who plot so foul a murder. Be assured of my sympathy and support in any difficulty."

28th January, 1910.

From Mr. Clements.

"I wish Government would not only take powers to suppress newspapers, but to suppress disloyal pleaders also. I hardly think it practicable, but I should like to see a rule made that a pleader who was disloyal by repute or mixed up in seditious movements could be deprived of his sanad. It is also a weak point in the administration that there should be so many Brahmins in the police force."

14th February, 1910.

From Mr. Du-Boulay.

"Thanks for the extract from the 'Kesari'. Government are so used to this sort of abuse that perhaps they hardly attach sufficient importance. It must now be our business to endeavour to get this sort of thing checked by the patient application of the New Act. It is a most unpleasant duty dealing with disloyalty; but I think you are behaving very wisely in dealing with it firmly. I can see no advantage in making concessions to it. It only asks for more."

10th March, 1910.

From Sir W. Lee-Warner.

"I have watched with deep interest your loyal action in the last year or so, and trust that the united action of the Government and the Princes of India will convince these sedition mongers that their course of action is not only criminal but detested by their own people and useless."

HIS MORBID VANITY.

7th March, 1910.

To Mr. S. M. Fraser.

"I would like to write to you in short what we have been doing since you left us. I have personally taken charge of the Police Department. I need not say much about it; but you know we are the first to sound and alarm the sedition, and took a great deal of risk in putting the facts fearlessly before Government. The whole of the Bombay C.I.D. was against us and to convince Government, I had to get the loan of the services of Mr. Kincaid. After all these things I do not owe anything to anybody.

Anarchism has become a terror here. It is amongst my officers, feudatories, in schools and colleges. I turned out my chief judge; but everyone is afraid of telling another officer, who is worse, to go way. . . All these names have come out in the Nasik and Poona enquiry and Government is spending lots of money and numerous police are working for my safety. By this I feel the more honoured and the more proud. I feel Government does not look after the safety of any Chief as it does for me. I feel that I should do all I can for Government to repay this obligation."

24th March, 1910.

To Sir J. Muir-Mackenzie.

"You may remember that the first anarchist plot was found in 1895. Arms were found with the members of the Club (Shivaji in Kolhapur) and about half a dozen of them went to jail and though I said it was a serious matter, Government thought I was an alarmist. After that in 1900 we came upon another batch and four persons were sent to jail. Again, 1905-06, we came across another and five were convicted one is still at large; and you know what we did in 1907 and 1908. Out of ten persons Mr. Kincaid let off only two. This may perhaps lead one to suppose that only Kolhapur was the seat of anarchism, but every place is like that. Only where hearty efforts are made they found something like us. I should have at least the consolation of not being called an alarmist. Mr. Robertson, Mr. Quin, Sir S. Edgerley are gone and you are now the only person who knows about Kolhapur and S. M. Country. Outwardly it seems Kolhapur is under retreat. But it is an indignant one. Now all the B.'s have left me. But I think I am strong enough to survive the blow. I have been helped throughout all these years by my brother and Diwan. In Kathiawar, the police, who capture dacoits or *bhamtas* get reward from Government. I have been writing from the beginning of these seditious cases that some watches worth about Rs. 15 may be given to them. They like to keep such things as heirlooms. Something may be given Fernandes also who has worked very hard. . . . May I be allowed to write something about my brothers and Diwan. They are not pushing nor do they like to say much about themselves. They are not like the Dewans of Junagad and Bhavnagar who have lately been made C.I.E.'s. I think it is quite right. The latter have to rule the State and [illegible] while my brother and Diwan hav[illegible] my orders loyally out. That is [illegible] why I have to speak for them [illegible] to you, because you know [illegible] them. You might remem[illegible] ther was the first to take [illegible] to start the I. S. T. [illegible] the scheme fell thr[illegible]

(Cont[illegible]

THE BOMBAY MARKET.

PIECE-GOODS.

(Continued from page 6.)

the outset that they were dealing with a situation, which they admitted, quite frankly, has been caused by abnormal conditions. He went on to say "What has now happened is that we are faced by a combination of trade societies, we are faced by what amounts to a conspiracy, not to pay their just bills because they say circumstances have supervened which make it a bad bargain for them. . . . What has been missing the whole time on the other side, is any desire, or any expression of desire, first, to try to begin to meet their engagements, and then to throw themselves on our generosity for an *ex gratia* allowance. . . . It is within the knowledge of certain men in this room that some dealers did book their exchange and it is said they sold it and pocketed the profit. . . . I say there is not a man here, whether he is the greatest man in the trade in Manchester or the least, who can safely go into this trade again, because, if he now gives way, the same thing will happen again with the first cold wind that blows, and we shall have combinations and conspiracies against us not to pay our bills, and shall be called upon again to pay their losses. . . . We could do nothing less than refuse to be victims of this conspiracy. Since then our position has been rather complicated by the fact that a few Manchester firms have made allowances to the dealers. . . . Your Executive have come to the conclusion that the stand they have taken is the only just and proper one, and that is to require that the people on the other side shall give evidence of a desire to fulfil their contracts and pay our drafts before they begin to talk of concessions. When the people on the other side have done that, it is for us to decide individually whether our circumstances are such that we can give *ex gratia* allowances. But, mark you, so soon as you begin to make allowances, whether they be *ex gratia* or otherwise, you may be confronted by the demand of all the people who have paid their bills in good faith that they shall be paid a like allowance. You may never restrict it to Delhi and Cawnpore. It may spread over every other market in India. You will never restrict it to India. It may spread over every other market that is dealt with by any merchant in Manchester, and there is no firm in Manchester, however big it may be, that has money enough to pay all these allowances to every man it has dealt with in recent months, and who feels he has a right to these concessions." Mr. Ernest Sutton of the firm of Messrs. Susmann and Co. had a suggestion to make and that was to prepare a Black List of the defaulting dealers in India. It would be a private list, but firms would pledge themselves not to supply goods to dealers on the Black List until they had met their obligations. He said he would also like to suggest to the Exchange Banks that they should not negotiate any more drafts with defaulting dealers. The Chairman said that the Board of the Chamber would decline to permit a Black List at the Chamber, but undertook that when a report of the meeting was published it should be made clear that there was a strong feeling in favour of a Black List. He said they would do all they could, but the thing was to hold off from selling, to hold off from allowances, and force settlement of drafts.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 10.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 30-14-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 92-1-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3-11/16.
D. D. on London 1/3 3/4.
D. D. on Paris Frcs 390.
3 M/st D. A. Frcs 335.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 198.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 191.
London Silver spot D. 35d.
London Silver forward D. 34 3/4d.
American Cross rate Dol. 3.70.
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 47.40.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 87.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-21 00-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 76.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
3 1/2 per cent. Paper 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 65.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

Market opened strong but after several fluctuations closed quiet.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2150, By. Cotton 1180, By. Dyeing 1760 xrt., Century 1215, Cent. India 4425, Colaba Land 2740, Crescent 660, Currimbhoy 1670, David 1680, Fazulbhoy 1500, N. Finlay 1180, Ind. Bleaching 180 xd. Ind. Malwa 655, Kasturchand 1450, Kohinoor 3510 New Great 925, Pearls 1190, Phoenix 1155, Shapurji 372/8, Simplex 820, Swan 1175, Swadeshi 4290, Tata Mill 1450.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 700, By. Burma 590, By. Burma N.I. 170 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 15/12, By. Tramway 135, By. Steam 310, Bundi Cement 28, Ind. Cement 350, Katni Ord 295, Katni Defd 1420, New India Ins. 2 dis. Shivrajpur 31, Tata Ord. 125, Tata Defd. 600, Tata Hydro 250, Tata Oil 100, Tata Bank 22/8, Scindia Steam 18 dis.

COLOUR-MARKET.

June 10.

The market maintains an easy tone and the tendency is on the decline. Alizarine 20 per cent. German paste is quoted at Rs. 600 per cask. Even at this reduced rates the demand is not good.

Congo-Red keeps up the values as reported last time but the demand is poor and the genuine purchasers are likely to get concessions. As for the miscellaneous Colours the values cannot be exactly ascertained in absence of actual business.

Quotations:
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 600 per cask.
Congo-Red Rs. 3/8/0 to 4/4/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 15 per lb.
Magenta Crystals ZU Rs. 17/8/0 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 8/8/0 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 3/12/0 per lb.
Hometine Crystals Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.

THE
Persian Hair Dye.
India's Very Best
(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."
TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
To be had from .—Army and Navy Cooprative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH ORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, ON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, and also from all known Chemists
Price, Rs. 2.
E AGENTS. —
OSABHOY & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

HOME-MARKET.

We see no reason to change our market opinion of last week. The reduction in operative's wages in the Lancashire Mills is at present under discussion, and an amicable arrangement is generally looked for. Every body is also waiting for the termination of the coal strike, which will infuse new life and activity into the situation. The following are the changes in the Home markets as quoted and compared with last week.

Week commencing from 31st May 1921 to 7th June 1921.
Liverpool spot 1921 8.19, 8.28, plus 9.
New York spot 1921 13.10, 12.75, minus 35.
Liverpool July 1921 8.10, 8.
Liverpool October 1921 8.49, 8.
New York July 1921 12.67 12.55 minus 12.
New York October 1921 13.43 13.

LOCAL MARKET.

Fully Good Broach for July/August 1921 opened in the Bazar at Rs. 344 on the 3rd instant, went down to Rs. 335 on the 6th and again went up to Rs. 346½ yesterday afternoon and closed at Rs. 341 yesterday evening at Colaba. Market here is sustained owing to monsoon delay and as soon as they burst we expect good decline. We recommend our friends to sell in the local market and buy in the Home markets.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady during the week with a small fluctuations. We would advise our friends to sell their stock of ready cotton at current prices.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT,

BOMBAY, June 10.

We have no change to report in our market so far as ready sugar is concerned with fair demand and prices remain practically unchanged. As regards forward positions there is very little business doing as buyers are holding off. Karachi and Calcutta markets remain quiet with small business doing at the decline. Java market keeps quiet with small enquiry from India and prices are quoted 13 gilders for July and 12½ for August and 12½ for September shipment F O B. Prices having declined considerably we expect reaction shortly.

Home and American markets remain quiet without any business doing.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs 31-8-0 equals 30s F B Harbour stocks 40,000 bags.

Natal Rs. 31 F B Harbour stocks 250 tons.
Mauritius Rs. 31 F B Harbour stocks 40,000 bags.

CALCUTTA COAL FREIGHT MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The Market has been very quiet. Owing to the shortage of tonnage the two or three remaining June enquiries for Bombay are still uncovered. Export licenses for July have not yet been issued, but are expected towards the end of the week. Rates are fully steady with an upward tendency.

A small parcel of about 400 tons has been booked to Rangoon at 9s. otherwise there are no fixtures to report.

Delay in obtaining loading berths and in loading is still considerable, some steamers having been a month or more in port.

The s.s. Epsom sailed on the 3rd June with a coal cargo for Bombay.

Rates are:—Bombay Rs. 15/8 to Rs. 16.
Karachi Rs. 16/8.
Rangoon Rs. 9.
Madras Rs. 9.
Colombo Rs. 11.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The market showed some improvement yesterday on the strength of the firmer seed market, to-day however enquiry is easier again. A fair amount of booking was done at current rates for June-July.

The Conference Liners have raised the rate for Continental Ports 5s., that is for Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, Jute-linseed basis 40s.

The rate for gunnies to Australia has been dropped from 80s. to 60s.

Bookings reported are, about 3,000 tons, Jute-linseed basis, London/Dunkirk June/July shipment, 1,000 bales gunnies to the River Plate, June/July shipment.

About 3,000 tons, Jute-linseed basis to the Continent June/July shipment

Rates are:—
London, Liverpool, Dundee, (less 10 per cent. not exceeding 5s. per ton)
Jute per 50 c.f.t., 45s.
Cotton per 30 c.f.t., 45s.
Linseed per 20 cwt. 45s.
Gunnies per 50 c.f.t., 50s.
Hide per 50 c.f.t., 50s.
Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg.
Jute per 50 c.f.t., 40s.
Hide per 50 c.f.t., 40s.
Linseed per 20 cwt. 40s.
Gunnies per 50 c.f.t., 45s.
Boston, New York.
Philadelphia (5s. extra up to 500 T)
Jute Gunnies per 40 c.f.t., 40s.
Shellac per 40 c.f.t., 40s.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 9.

Karachi freight market is dull. There are no signs as yet of any improvement in demand for tonnage.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between H. E. the Viceroy and the King-Emperor:—

From the Viceroy to the King-Emperor, Simla, 1st June, 1921:—With humble duty, I respectfully beg Your Majesty to accept my very cordial congratulations on your birthday and India's best wishes for the welfare of Your Majesty during the coming year.

The Local Government have declared the forfeiture of all copies of the pamphlet in Urdu entitled "Sachhi Rahnumai" (true guidance) by Maulana Mahomed Riyasat Ali Khan of Shah Jahanpur, United Provinces, and printed at the Hashim Press, Delhi, as it contains matter which is likely to bring into hatred or contempt a class of His Majesty's subject in British India.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 9.

The monsoon continues active in Malabar and has slightly extended in Bihar and Orissa. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Kumaon Hills, Konkan and Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, east of Central Provinces and North Hyderabad. Few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Kashmir, west of Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Rangoon one inch, Moulmein, Cherrapunji four, Berahmpore and Cuttack one, Balasore three-quarters, Sandheads two, Nayak Dumka one, Rajapur, Ratnagiri, Marmagoa, Parbani a half Mangalore one and half, Calicut, Cochin three, and Cotacumand three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase in Konkan.

The mail steamer reports high wind with high confused sea and passing heavy rain squalls in the middle of the Arabian Sea on the 5th. The monsoon was here stronger than usual.

WEEKLY REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 8.

The weekly weather report for week ending 8th June, 1921, states the monsoon broke on Malabar Coast on the 2nd, and extended locally over greater part of Deccan on next day. It continued giving scattered falls over the Deccan but was weak on the coast from 4th until the 6th. The Bay-current was very active in Assam and normally active in Bengal and Burma, but has not yet extended into Bihar and Orissa. Two western disturbances passed into Kashmir during the week. The vrst gave a fairly widespread rain there and second aided by a depression over the Punjab, produced local rain in the East and North Punjab with few falls in Kashmir. The week's rainfall was in very large excess in Assam, Kashmir and the Madras Deccan and over a large part of the peninsula. It was roughly normal.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 1921.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 9th 1919.	June 1st to 9th 1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 00	0 05	13 26	0 29
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	0 20	0 39	11 7	0 65
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital ..	0 18	0 53	13 37	0 70
Pyculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 05	0 62	13 83	0 90
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill				

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th June, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.	29.605
Temperature of Air — degrees	87 0
Wet Bulb Thermometer — „	80 4
Dew Point — „	73 1
Relative humidity of Air „	0 753
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — cloudy—10)	4-4
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	91 6
Minimum do do „	83 2
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight	W. S S E, S S W
Movement of Wind miles	146
Fall of Rain inches	0 00
Total fall during month „	0 05
do. year „	0 05
Additional fall of rain up to 10am of 10th	0 25

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Thursday	16th June	m 2 49	26 4
		8 28a	25 8

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in
Thursday.	16th June	m 2 10	17 0
		2 47a	20 3

SECONDARY TEACHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—While Government servants in other Departments have grown sufficiently old in revision of their salaries, it is very painful and disappointing for the Secondary Teachers to realise that they have still to be content with platitudes and promises. God alone knows when to be fulfilled. In reply to an interpellation in the last Legislative Council meeting the Minister of Education gave an assurance that the question of revision of the pay of Secondary Teachers was under his consideration and was being dealt with as "expeditiously as possible" and the fact that the last three months and more have not been sufficient for him to deal with the question successfully is an additional proof of the enormously slow rate at which even in the new era things move with the Government, especially when those concerned are silent sufferers. It may be mentioned here that similar questions regarding other Departments i.e., the Police and the P.W.D., have long been successfully solved without having had the misfortune of "being dealt with as expeditiously as possible." Now we have it from the Minister again that the scheme has passed his hands and is with the Finance Department. Will you Mr. Editor or any of your readers let us know how long it will take for the scheme to come out of the dark recesses of the Finance Department of the Secretariat in light of the above assurance from Government that the question is being dealt with "as expeditiously as possible".—Yours, etc.

"SUFFERER."

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

ABANDON BACKBAY SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The ornamental puppet heads of the *Urbs Prima in Indies* blessed the development loan with their mighty quota. They have cared not to know either the details or the merits of the scheme; and the populace has followed suit like a flock of sheep or a herd of cattle; while the people of England have subscribed to the 7 per cent. sterling loan of £75,00,000. raised in England last month after receiving the guarantee through the prospectus namely, "Every penny of the money raised by this loan will be spent in the United Kingdom."

Your Bori Bunder contemporary having been elated has cultivated public opinion in its favour and the vernacular press has mostly followed its example. No wonder, therefore, the middle and poorer classes of Bombay who have been considerably suffering for want of housing shou'd have taken it to be god-send No doubt amidst your other engagements on the ever absorbing topics you have written a leader or two trying to show that all is not gold that glitters; but your voice does not appear to have roused the public and showed them what they see in the scheme is nothing short of the Mirmiades of the Dessert of Sahara; and that their dreams of the dreaming lands are not likely to be fulfilled.

Having seen through the maps and having trodden over the most part of the development area under foot as citizen of Bombay I have been convinced that, if not whole, most part of the development scheme is such as requires to be instantly abandoned for the good of the province and for better utilising its economic and financial resources. Within a short space of a single letter it will not be possible to show all the demerits of this white elephant of a development scheme, but if you will be so good as to extend the hospitality of a few columns of your valued paper I hope to convince the enlightened portion of your readers and the framers of the scheme that with a rupee worth of money spent it would not bring in a return even of a single pie.

I wonder how the attention of the public bodies like the Chamber of Commerce, Indian merchants chamber, Piecegoods, Grain, Cotton and other mercantile associations has not been drawn to it. I wonder how they are sitting silent over it. The report published by Sir Lawless Hepper, the Director, does not clearly show who the author of the scheme is! Some of my friends and acquaintances assured me that it is the pet scheme of His Excellency the Governor, and, therefore, they are pushing it forward. On my inquiry of them if they themselves had been convinced of the scheme, or whether they had tried either to show, or convince his Excellency the Governor that the scheme as such would not be conducive to the welfare of the province, the reply has been in the negative. Has the public life of Bombay been degenerated to this extent? By this scheme we are creating an annual liability of over a crore of rupees by way of interest alone on the capital to be expended, and thereby taxing the province and the future generation, and still no one cares to inquire as to how all the money raised by the loan and to be borrowed from the Government of India is going to be expended and what return it would bring. This is not a question of giving war contribution or spending money in charity.

The report commences with a reference to "the carrying out the Back Bay reclamation scheme and other reclamation schemes which may be found necessary." Is the Back Bay, Colaba or any other and if so which reclamation necessary? To my mind of the whole development scheme the Back Bay reclamation appears the most futile. No reasons are given why Back Bay or Colaba are to be reclamed. Is all the available land on the island of Bombay exhausted? The reply invariably is in the negative.

Is it required for military purposes The report does not say so, and I, therefore, take it that it is not required for the said purpose.

Is it required for building a spacious Government House? If so, there is plenty of land and more available at Colaba, Worli, Parabhadevi Kingway and other places. Formerly the Government House was located at Parel, and there could be no earthly objection to its being located at Colaba at least. With the removal of cotton Green from Colaba, Grant Road being made a terminal station, land is bound to go a-begging at Colaba. But I have reasons to believe that the reclamation does not contemplate location of Government House. My reasons for these assertions are that one of my friends who poses to be in the know of the celestial circles, assured me that Government are about to inquire shortly of the public bodies as to what Government or public buildings should be located on the area to be reclaimed? My Guru, Sir Dinshaw Watcha does not appear to have either blessed or cursed this scheme; but from the careful study of this writing on the reclamations of the past I assume that an ardent critic like him would not bless the scheme. Sir Chimanlal Stalvad before he went to the High Court bench had I known formed his settled ideas with regard to the Worlee Scheme, and we shall most anxiously await his pronouncements as to why he has blessed the scheme after taking charge of the Development portfolio.

From the report it does not appear that Sir Lawleas Hepper, the Director of the Development Scheme, was in the know, from the beginning, and so far with his present subordinates he has not been able to solve the problem, as to the supply of several building materials referred to in Para. 28, and for power and water supply etc. in other paras referred to para 29 of his report runs as follows:—*'Investigations have so far failed to disclose any area where a plant for the manufacture of bricks of good quality on a large scale could economically be installed but inquiries are still proceeding.'*

In the year 1912 when he was but Major Hepper, the Agent of G. I. P.Ry., his managers and traffic managers had convinced him that serial entry loading and despatch of goods was an impossibility; but in August of the same year when we all were at Cawnpore, I recollect having shown and convinced him notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Rumboll, his Traffic Manager, about the feasibility of the scheme. Just as he could solve his problem there and then he would be able to find sufficient materials for power, stores, lime, cement and bricks. Although the following portion of my letter ought to have appeared in my last letter of constructive part, after I had finished the destructive portion the various parts of the scheme I want to give Sir Lawless a chance of seeing for himself before the rains set in, as to where he would find the various materials and hence the deviation.

(1) Messrs. Mayashanker Thaker and Co. are erecting on the Virkholi Station a petrol extracting plant and any amount of gas power could be had from them in the midst of the present monsoon.

(2) The tracts of Hariali and Virkholi portions of the Hill and the surrounding lands abound in lime and best cement stone.

(3) He will find Saki, Tungba, Trinidad, Chandoli, Hariali, Pushpowli, Kanjur and Vishroli abounding in stones rubble and other materials of all descriptions with over 100 quarries working.

(4) Powai Lake which I think his G. I. P. Rly. Company, once desired to acquire from the Bombay Municipality, to whose disgrace it has been lying unused for the last 30 years or more could to a very large extent solve his water and brick problem. The said lake will also lying dry as it is at present, give him an idea, and the reasons as to why its water was not potable for all these years, and could not be so even with the construction of a new dam.

If Trombay is to be annexed to Greater Bombay why go to Kurla? Why not provide a direct 50 or 60 ft. Road from Dadar to Govari Station bringing it over the creak to Anik. It will be only 2½ miles as the crow flies.

If reclaimed land is needed why go to Back Bay why not utilize the Kurla, Ghat Cooper, Kirol, Vikhroli and Kanjur Khochi and the marshy lands thereon which remain dry for about 20 days in a month. Stone quarries are working on those sides.

Pucca roads by Khoti's and other owners of land are being constructed. The stone quarries are near at hand and any amount of land could be reclaimed at a nominal cost without waiting for the plant and machinery ordered out from home

The question might then arise as to what about the machinery and dreggers ordered out? My prompt reply is they could well be utilized for the construction of the new docks on the Eastern side, both at Pirpau and Trombay.

Apart from the various mill's and other concerns that have placed their orders for machinery in England large orders have been placed by

(1) Cochin Docks (2) Vizagapattam Harbour Scheme (3) Calcutta Municipal Water Works (4) Bombay Fresh Duplication of water works (5) New Delhi Works (6) Various Railways (7) Munition Board orders for small and big experimental or otherwise and chemical factories and by other puylic works all throughout India etc., The Cumulative effect of all these orders combined has been that whereas a short while awo those factories in England which were going a begging for work are now demanding exhorbitant prices. One of my friends just returned from England informs me that for a particular machine for which he inquired. English manufacturers £1200 French manufacturers £500 and Geruan manufacturers £350.

All the orders for our machinery are placed in England while the large Municipalities like Manchester, Leister and other places have I understand placed their orders with German firms. The tax-payers of the Presidency have, therefore, right to know as to with whom and at what rates have the orders been placed, by the agency of the Secretary of State: whether open tenders are being invited, both from English and foreign firms and the lowest rate tenders accepted or whether four or five times the prices paid as was demanded of my friend for having the luxury of purchasing goods through an English firm most of which may still have been imported in English. My one or the other and fitted up in England will those that have blessed the scheme please enlighten on the subject? Yours, etc.

W. T. HALAI.

107, Bazar Gate St., Fort.
Bombay, June 9.

Telegrams:—CHEMICOLOR, BOMBAY. Telephone 3612 & 2231, BOMBAY.
K. H. KABBUR & Co,
(K. H. KABBUR)
COLOURS CHEMICALS—MILLSTORES.
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
also at
LONDON—ALEXANDRIA—PARIS—MILAN.
MADRAS—CALCUTTA—DELHI—MADURA, etc.
Aniline, Alizarine, Indanthrine and Algol-Colours, also heavy Chemicals for Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, leather, paper and other works.
The following consignments just received:—
SULPHUR BLACK
CONGORED
RHODAMINE
ORANGE II
DIRECT YELLOW
Indanthrine BLUE RS (double paste)
Indanthrine BLUE G. C. D. (Single and double paste)
Indanthrine YELLOW G T.
Idanthrine R d VIOLET RRN
ALGOL-RED, BLUE PINK, etc.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD
(Registered) December 1911)
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BRANCHES—Amritsar, Calcutta, Jharia, Karachi, Lahore and Lyallpur
LONDON AGENTS—The London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd.
NEW YORK AGENTS—The Equitable Trust Company of New York

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs.	1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	„	1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	49,99,000
RESERVE FUND	„	20,00,000
DEPOSITS (31-12 20)	„	10,93,81,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500- from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS—for Rs. 5,000- and over are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application,
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
PURCHASE AND SALE of securities at best rates available effected without commission.
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Managing Director

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Authorised Capital	Esc.	48,000,000 (£10,656,000)
Capital Paid-up	Esc.	24,000,000 (£5,328,000)
Reserve Fund	Esc.	24,900,000 (£5,527,800)

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KOLHAPUR CONSPIRACY.

(Continued from page 11.)

other thing is about keeping the anarchists on the fort of Vishalgad. I have asked the Diwan to write officially in the matter."

28th March, 1910.

From Sir J. Muir-Mackenzie.

"Almost everything of which Your Highness writes, has already been attended to; and I hope some recognisation will be shown to all the persons mentioned. I have still to see about the watches. About them you should write to the Governor and Mr. Du-Boulay. Once more I must tell Your Highness not to think that you will be without friends when I go." . . . .

A VERY KIND OFFER.

4th April, 1910.

To Sir George Clarke.

. . . "I wish to keep the anarchists on the fort of Vishalgad, as I have spoken to Your Excellency. I am prepared to pay even twice the amount that the jahagirdar may now be getting from the place. That place is supposed to be unlucky for him. None of his descendents ever go there. Anarchists are spoiling the discipline of my jail, that is why I am particular. Moreover this would alarm them and break their nest from here. I have not written to Your Excellency about my brother and officers as I thought it would be taking undue advantage of Your Excellency's kindness. But I have expressed my wishes to Sir J. Muir-Mackenzie. I speak for them, because my brother and Diwan are not like others pushing forward. I may say, had it not been for them, I should have found it difficult to carry out my plans."

7th April, 1910.

From Colonel Ferris.

"I have been intending to write to Your Highness for a long time to say how wise I think you are to place your confidence in Sir George Clarke. The event has proved the advantage of so doing. It was wonderful your succeeding in getting Government acquiesce in resuming the special powers you had conferred on Vishalgad and Ichalkaranji, but watch them closely; for they, specially the latter, will never rest until they get them back again and all Governors are not like S. G. C., while most political secretaries are made in the same "sancha" and believe these feudatories when they say they are being bullied. Get the Diwan to make a note of everything, they do wrong or fair to do right, so that you may be prepared when on change of Government, they endeavour to get the matter reopened and reconsidered. . . . .

Past experience (about Mr. Candy) shows that he is certain to be at the head of a party in the State and we also know that he is the bosom friend of the two B. feudatories and will espouse their cause against the Darbar. . . . .

His influence over the Sardars' boys will be bad; his behaviour to a past representative of the Government was not proper; as the head of his Class he will be more independent than as Principal of the Rajaram College; H. E. would have prevented his return to Kolhapur."

ON HIGH COURT JUDGES.

19th April, 1910.

To Sir George Clarke.

"I have discussed with Major Wodehouse about getting a judge to try G. B. Modak and his associates. I have written to him my full views on this point. . . I am writing to Your Excellency quite plainly what I think about these points. Neither in my State nor in British services are all judges competent to try political cases and cases of anarchism. Not more than two native judges have been given a chance, viz., Justices Davar and Chandavarkar. They are the only two whose experience and abilities are well known. Even this is an exception and we can neither hope nor expect to possess such an exception in our small State of 18 lakhs. Judges can take any view of the case as they choose and on law points no two lawyers ever agree. If they take a view favourable to the culprit, they can bring forward any number of arguments to support it. Our experience of the past year has taught us enough which you know already. My judge's removal does not sweep away all his following in my State service and elsewhere. Even in the High Court, I am told that police are always eager to have their cases before a certain judge only. Whence can I have variety of Benches in my poor State? We are morally certain of the guilt of the accused and we know how fatal it will be if they are let off. If our judge is bent upon assisting the anarchists and we drop a gentle hint, Your Excellency knows how such a course is resented and the judge becomes our enemy as long as he remains in the service and this again spreads freely with exaggeration and we are brought into bad odour. So Your Excellency will see that the risk is great, as regards Government interference. I do not consider that is the only view possible of the case. I say that people will as well see that Government and the Native States are working together hand-in-hand to suppress anarchism. As for myself I consider it an honour that Government should help me as they are doing by lending me their judges and by taking our prisoners into their jails. This of course shows real favour and kindness of Government and I am quite proud of it. Anarchism was never dreamt of two years back and now every one knows what it is to fight it and I say for my State to do so single-handed is like Belgium declaring war against Russia. It is impossible for my small State to fight anarchism which is spread throughout India and England. Myself and my police feel proud, mine being the only State to try to hunt out anarchism fearlessly. We look on the assistance given to us by Government, from time to time, with feelings of gratitude and pride and I feel sure that Government will not withhold the kind help they have been giving us. I think Gwalior committed a mistake in not taking help from Government and hence the difficulty. Patiala was unsuccessful for the same reason. I have asked Mr. Fernandes to take legal opinion in Bombay about the new case and when all is ready I shall ask Government for a loan of a judge, which request, Your Excellency will kindly grant. You know how cautious we are in getting proper legal advice, and Your Excellency is aware that our view regarding the confessions is now upheld in the Bombay High Court in the recent Nasik trial."

12th August, 1910.

To Major Woodhouse.

"Mr. Fernandes, I learn, gave you some letters and notes about Shaligram and Bodas. I pray you not to show them to the Poona C.I.D. This will only add to the friction. If I was on the spot yesterday, I should have asked Mr. Fernandes not to give you the notes and also requested you not to take any action. Because this will only make them angry. Of course they can do any harm they may choose to us. On the other hand, we shall not even know when the harm is done to us. You yourself know that we have done nothing to harm them. Nor do we wish to do so." . . .

TILAKA-PHOBIA.

9th September, 1918.

To Mr. Cadell.

"What I have to propose is that the British Government should take the charge of all State and British Government foodstuffs and give a certain quantity of food to every man as it is done in England. I would heartily co-operate in such policy if it were adopted. The other thing is now it is said Tilak is going to influence the aristocracy of the Bombay Presidency by telling them that he is going to increase their status. I have been always going against Tilak's movements because they are very untrue. The late Pandit Maharaj and Bala Maharaj and some one of us have engaged a man to show the black side of Tilak's acts. That book will shortly be out. When it is ready I will show it to you. We must counteract the Brahmin influence. Otherwise Brahmin intrigue which is ruling India without responsibility, will also continue to rule India without responsibility. Tilak and his party have started . . . (four castes system), rigid form of Hindus.

My son, as you may be aware, is working very heartily on recruiting and lecturing to people. I wish I could go and lecture and encourage recruiting in the . . . that is the stronghold of Brahmins and be of some use to Government at this time if I can, ..."

PARING BURGLARIES NEAR ALLAHABAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 8.

A burglary of a very desperate nature, in the course of which two persons were assaulted was reported from Alopi Bagh, a village on the outskirts of the city of Allahabad. The burglars appeared at the raided house of Mahadeo Ahir on Monday night. While they were removing the ornaments from the person of Mahadeo's wife, they were seen by other inmates of the house, who raised an alarm. The burglars then attacked with *lathis* and inflicted severe injuries on two of the inmates of the house who became unconscious. One of the two died before the police arrived, and the other was removed to hospital in a precarious condition. The burglars escaped having secured some jewellery of trifling value.

Another burglary occurred on Sunday night in the house of Major Ranjit Singh. The burglars were noticed by Major Ranjit Singh's daughter, who woke up her father. The Major brought out his gun and fired at the burglars, who retired but not before they had secured property worth about Rs. 500.

The police have arrested two persons connection with the second burglary.

RAIDS ON THE FRONTIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 8.

News from the Frontier indicates that on the 25th May 100 tribesmen made a daylight raid near Mizinail in the neighbourhood of Bannu, but were driven off with a severe loss, six Indian other ranks being killed on our side and three wounded On the same day the 21st Gurghas came into contact with some Mashuds at Ahnai Tangi five miles south of Sararogha. The enemy were scattered and casualties were inflicted. Our losses were two Indian other ranks killed and three wounded. Two days later at Kotkai, a detachment of 1/129th Baluchis came into action, but successfully beat off their assailants with loss of an Indian officer and five Indian other ranks killed and one Indian other rank wounded.

The "Pioneer" understands that after making an extensive tour of the whole front, General Matheson has returned to his Force Headquarters at Dera Ismail Khan.

From the King-Emperor to the Viceroy, London, 2nd June 1921:—I sincerely thank you and India for the greetings and good wishes which I have received on my birthday, and which I heartily appreciate.

"BOMPAY AND NATIONAL SERVICE."

A PLEA FOR ORGANISED WORK.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent Congress held at Nagpur passed a special resolution calling upon the various Congress Committees, throughout the country, to organise a "National Service" Corps, to be maintained by a "Tilak Swaraj Fund." Soon after the passing of the above resolution, Bengal took the lead, hatched out a "Village Organization Scheme," organised the "National Service," and sent out the patriotic, self-sacrificing volunteers to give effect to the Congress mandate, in the various villages. Following the lead of Bengal, the U. P., Madras, the C. P., the Punjab and other provinces soon betook themselves to actual work. Now, in all the above places platform oratory and press advertisement have yielded their places to solid work.

But, what is our Bombay doing? It is true, though considered as a "Province" by the Congress, Bombay is only a city, and a city given mostly to Dollar-worship. Hence, the best that Bombay can easily sacrifice her quota of "men, money and munitions," nay even more than her quota in these three respects. But, this is not enough. We have other items to work upon. We want in Bombay, a systematically organised body of National workers, who will dedicate their lives to serve their mother in her hour of trial, who will sacrifice their lives, if necessary, on the altar of their motherland. We have got to see that Congressmen and their friends boycott the existing "Courts of Law"—not 'courts of justice' as Lord Reading called them recently—and have all their differences settled by private "arbitration board," that a regular crusade is carried on against Drink, which, as per recent reports, has even enabled a father to murder his own child, that free National Primary Schools are conducted in all centres of this city, where Indian youths may not have to learn how to despise their own past, where shibboleths like the so-called "Black Hole of Calcutta" and Tippoo Sultna's "massacre of non-Moslems" will not be taught, that as many persons are taught and helped on to spin and weave in their own cottages, that the poor and the helpless are medically helped without having got to pay for it, that the habitations of the poor and the helpless are made sanitary and fit for human being to live in. In short, the call of the Nagpur Congress means nothing short of our establishing a rival organization to anything and everything managed and controlled by the existing Government.

Such is the nature of the work before us, but Bombay says "we have given you our quota of men, money and munitions." Is this the proper reply? Does this speak well of Bombay? Even now, we have in Bombay a number of patriot who have kicked off their colleges and schools, and Government service should these be left to themselves? Is it not time that these are brought together and regularly organised for the work before us?

I have already written to the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to consider this question soon. I do not know what will be its decision. Whatever may be its decision, all the members of the Provincial Congress Committee must wake up at once and see that precious time is not wasted in Bombay. It will not be a surprise if the ensuing Ahmedabad Congress unfurls the flag of "Swaraj" and proclaims the Congress as the "Indian Parliament." Supposing it does so, will Bombay be ready and "fit" for that Swaraj? The answer will entirely depend upon the extent to which Bombay would have worked out the details given in para two above.—Yours etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, May 20.

CRY OF WATER SCARCITY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The city fathers are busily engaged in the new development scheme, overlooking the present cry of the people.

I put the question to the public as well as to the city father whether the are in a position to explain why there is a scarcity of water The explanation given in the Corporation is that, on account of want of rain, they could not supply the water but I don't understand what these people were doing about the arrangement of water supply when they knew last year that, if there was no rain, they will not be able to supply sufficient water. At that time proper precautions ought to have been taken by the Water Department. No wonder, Mr. Niwan has proved himself quite an incapable man as Hydraulic Engineer in place of Mr. H. S. Smith, which is a clear fact, from the cry of the city. I may be permitted to add that he has also a Deputy Engineer as well as his two assistant Engineers. What these people are doing, will anybody explain?—Yours, et.

C. S. DOCTOR.

POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to inform the Director of Information that the Poona engineering college prepares students for Civil Engineering—and to appoint an Electrical Engineer as a Principal in a College for Civil engineers is like appointing a Chinese scholar a Principal in a Sanscrit College.

Again the college admits every year only the best boys in the Presidency—fifty are admitted out of about five hundred applicants and with such an able staff as Mr. Jennings thinks it to be there should have been no reason to recruit men from England. How is it then that the best places in the Developments Department have all been given to men who do not appear to be products of this college? Will the Director of Information obtain information on this point?—Yours, etc.

N. R. P.

Bombay, May 16.

A MILITARY OFFICER'S HIGH-HANDEDNESS

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will be kind enough to give a short space in your esteemed paper to the following interesting incident that occurred recently at the Agra Cantonment Station:—The incident speaks for itself and hardly needs any comment.

I happened to travel with a friend of mine from Agra to Delhi on the 8th instant by the Passenger train which leaves the Agra Cantonment Station at 10-40 p.m. We had second class Tickets, but when the train arrived we found all the 2nd class compartments full, consequently we occupied an empty 1st class compartment after giving our Tickets to the Guard and informing him to charge us the difference in fares. Shortly after we had occupied the compartment a European lady came and requested us to take our seats in another 1st class in which there was only one berth occupied. We complied with her request and shifted to the said compartment forthwith. Just when the train was about to start, our fellow traveller who happened to be a lieutenant in His Majesty's Army and was in charge of a detachment of troops came and on seeing us went to the Guard who happened to be near and asked him to shift us from his compartment as he was not willing to travel in our company. I could not hear what the Guard said but most probably he expressed his inability to do so whereupon the gallant gentleman came away in wrath and pushed my friend on the Platform just when the train was in motion and he was trying to enter. My friend however managed to enter with the help of some friends who came to see us off. The next stopping station was Agra Raja-ki-mandi a station only 2 miles further, but before the train reached there the gallant lieutenant drew out his revolver and threatened to shoot both of us if we did not vacate the compartment at Raja-ki-mandi. Accordingly at Raja-ki-mandi we got down and spoke to the Guard who informed the Station Master of the incident. Both of them came with us to the compartment where we found our luggage also all thrown out on the Platform. They remonstrated a lot but our gallant friend remained obdurate and as insolent as before and refused even to give out his name. Seeing his defiant attitude and fully conscious of our utter helplessness in getting any redress afterwards from such insolent behaviour of the military officer during the present bureaucratic regime, we left the hero, proud of his victory, in possession of the field, and managed to get a seat in a 3rd class compartment.—Yours, etc.

RAJNARAN.

Kara Niel, Delhi, May 13.

FAMINE AND TAXATIONS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is famine this year in the Vagra Taluka of Broach District. During my rounds I have come across many grievances of the people but this being a typical one, I have chosen it for publication. The following is the English translation of the notice in Gujrati:—

This is to notify Patel Mohanlal Amthabhai and his co-sharers of the village of Bhedsam in Vagra Taluka, that the Collector Bahadur had decided by his Order No. 103 of 23-2-21 that the land taxes of the current year of your lands is to be collected half. The lands being Bhagdari one and all of you are responsible for payment of the taxes but till now none has come forward to pay it. Therefore if you will fail to pay it before the 30th April 1921, your shares will be dissolved and the land made public lands and will be dealt with accordingly and rented by public auction and then you will have no claim whatsoever.

(Sd.) MAMLATDAR.

Dated 20th April 1921.

The Government tried all possible means to collect full taxes. Then it decided to collect full taxes. Then it decided to collect fully from 3 or 4 villages, and half from others and also the Tagani with interest due thereon. Now the famine relief out of public charitable funds is being given to the people of this village under the directions of the Mamlatdar and the village doctor and the Collector Mr. Fox thanked these gentlemen for their work. This clearly proves that the Government has recognised the fact that there is famine. On the 19th inst. the Mamlatdar called one Patel Tricam alias Govan Gopal and ordered him to pay the taxes. This man replied that he was unable to do so as the crop had entirely failed whereupon the Mamlatdar told him to bring money from anywhere. This man is maintaining his family out of famine grain which is called Dole. How is it possible for such a man to secure funds for paying taxes? There are many Head Patels of this Taluka who are living on Dole. So it is proved without a shadow of doubt that the people are in the clutches of severe famine.

Before closing I appeal to the generous public of Bombay to send some help to the famine stricken people of the Vagra Taluka.

KUNDANLAL MOTILAL.

Hon. Sec. Dist. Congress Committee.

Bhutnath Falia Broach, May 20.

EVERYTHING IN THE NAME.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In fairness to all I hope you will kindly publish the following.

Your issue of the 30th April contains proceedings of the formation of a Woman's Association with politics as its main object. The description of its ideal President is given by Mrs. Sarla Devi as Her Highness Begum Nazli Rafia Sahika of Janjira. In justice and fairness to the Janjira State and to the public at large, may I ask whether Bai Nazli Rafia is entitled now to be styled as Her Highness Begum so and so of Janjira?—Yours, etc.

MORESHWAR W. PRADHAN.

Sai Pradhan Baug,
Santa Cruz, May 17.

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Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was bought from you by the request of JUSTICE Aziz Mirza. HIGH COURT JUDGE of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The Medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,

KALI CH. CHATTERJI. F. R. A. S.,
F.R.H.S., F.R.C.F. (LONDON).
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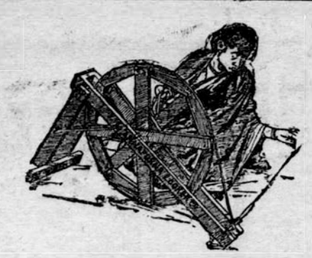

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DATE SUGAR.

TO THE OF EDITOR "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—A few days ago, a short notice appeared in the "Times of India" on the subject of Date-sugar production in the Indore State by a company recently established in Indore. The sugar produced is a genuine *Swadeshi* article: and though the quantity this year manufactured is not large,—this being the first trial year on the part of the new concern in a date forest tract within the limits of a Sirgh village in the District, it will interest your readers to learn that the local markets of the city have unanimously welcomed this indigenous article, and they have paid a very fair return as its price. The rates of the Indore Date Sugar have fairly competed with Java to demonstrate, so far as these Provinces of extensive date forests are concerned, the fact that Java will go on gradually vacating the local markets to make room for the local produce of date sugar just in the same way as it is the case in the Districts of East Bengal, and in parts of the Madras Presidency. The economic cost of date sugar production in the villages where natural rate forests are growing is less than half as much as that of cane sugar in India. Indore State and several other States in Central India are blest with Nature's Date Sugar plantations from which the date *rab* and sugar can be had for asking; and it is thus that the progress of cane sugar is more tedious and costly, and therefore it is much slower than it is the case with date sugar in Bengal and in Madras. The promoters of the Indore Company are busy to consolidate their arrangements in the Indore District to start with, that done, they will advance and take up other date forests in Central India; and they will go on imparting the very simple art of date tree tapping in the winter season to the local cultivating and labouring classes yet unknown in this part of the country.—Yours etc.,

"A DATE TAPPER."

Indore May 29.

The Farming and the Sugar making Company established in Indore a few months ago are now demonstarting near Sheagunj in the Indore City the manufacture of good marketable sugar from their raw produce of *Khejur Gur* made during the last cold season in a village of considerable date trees in the Indore District. The Managing Director of this new Company, Babu Haridas Chatterji, M. A. B. L. a well-known Pleader in the Provinces, was deputed, in July last, by the Government of the Central Provinces, as a witness before the Indian Sugar Committee to depose in respect of the date sugar question; that is to say, on the possibilities of date sugar production in the districts of Central India and in the Central Provinces. The materials adduced by Babu H. D. Chatterji, and the facts and figures quoted by him are too long and bulky for being reproduced here. The drift of his deposition was to show that the millions of well grown date trees in these two wide Provinces are the self grown natural Sugar Plantations which the people as well as the Governments of these Provinces are neglecting to realize, while the whole country is in sore need of increased sugar production, and desires to compete with the foreign sugar imported from abroad. What is Java or Mauritius in comparison to the areas, natural resources, wealth, population and intelligence of these two wide Provinces of India? It is a sad irony of fate that the middle class people under the Governments of Indore and of Nagpur, to say nothing of the humbler and poorer families, are gradually forsaking their morning and evening tea for the reason that they cannot afford to make their other necessary ends meet if they purchased foreign sugar for eight annas a pound. This article now largely comes from extensive cane cultivations in the islands beyond the seas; while the vigorous date trees,—Nature's Sugar Plantations, in C. I. and in C. P. are growing next door ready to yield abundant quantities of sugar for about half the price of the foreign sugar in the market. One local tapper,—be he the tenant of the field where the dates exist, or a bare day-labourer of the village, can well manage a circle of 200 date trees, and produce one ton of *Khejur Gur*. This will yield nearly 1000 lbs. of excellent sugar, worth about Rs. 300 and molasses worth Rs. 50. This being the produce of only four winter months by a single man with an assistant, the economic value of the actual outturn must necessarily be much lower than the current price of sugar.

The promoters of the aforesaid Company have for several years past produced the *Khejur Gur* in many places in the Central Provinces and in Central India. The article has always been found to be decidedly superior, in sugar crystals, to the *Khejur Gur* extensively manufactured by the tenant classes in the Districts of East Bengal. The Revenue and Agriculture Departments of these two Provinces have always been sceptic if the Bengal industry of Khejur Gur or sugar production would succeed in this dry country; and they feared that the local date trees in the villages would succumb under the tapper's knife. There is also a wide-spread prejudice against the article, being derived from the hated *Sindi* or the *Khejur* plants of the forests. Every where in India outside Bengal, the sap or juice derived from the *Khejur* is used for *toddy* by the lower classes of people; and thus there exists a strong religious scruple against the jaggery prepared by boiling down the date juice extracted in the winter. The elaborate and expensive demonstrations conducted by the promoters of this Company in the several Districts in these two Provinces laboured under the aforesaid local prejudices. But the result has been that after repeated annual tappings, the date trees operated upon are all as vigorously alive as before to belie the false prophecy of the authorities whose duty it was to have taken the initiative, at least for a trial for introducing the most paying rural Bengal industry of *Khejur Gur* and sugar which has enriched the tenant classes of East Bengal for several generations past. The popular prejudice was destined soon to be overcome. Because it was believed, now verified by the actual results in the open market in Indore, that the white and usable *Swadeshi* sugar turned out by the Sugar Centrifugal dryer would be readily and eagerly acceptable by the staunchest bigots among the Hindus, provided they could get the supply cheaper than what they have to pay for the genuine as well as the counterfiet *Deshi Chini* they purchase from the *Bazar*.

A press note states His Excellency the Governer, with the concurrence of his Ministers, is pleased to appoint Major G. H. Willis, to be Chairman of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay, vice Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, LL.B., resigned.

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Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari, B.A., LL.B., late Vakil, High Court, Bombay, (now Sub-Judge, Zagadia, writes:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known Doctors of Bombay, but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Dr. S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed, the disease that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name, but a Specialist INDEED IN REALITY. My S. P. Gr. was 1038 in the beginning of the course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of Sugar per ounce of Urine fell down from 24 to 'NIL', while dediments were not at all visible."

Mr. N. K. Karode, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes:—"I am glad to certify that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivedi, Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State (Now, Deputy Political Agent Mahikantha, for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment, the S. P. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it graduallly fell to 1015 and accordingly the quantity of Sugar also decreased and came down almost normal. Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment."

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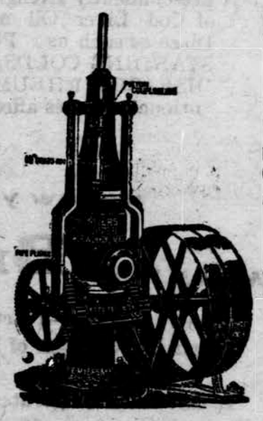

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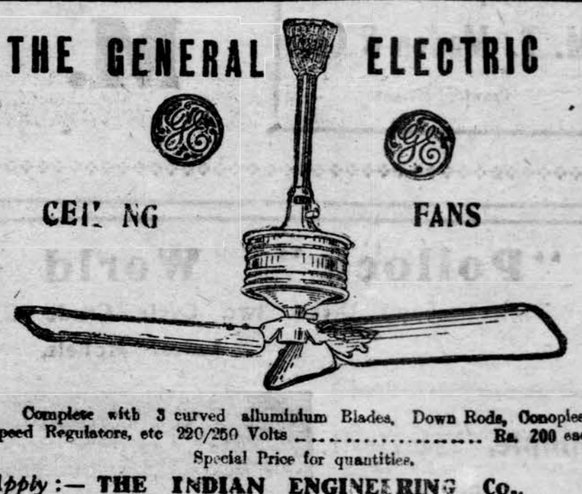

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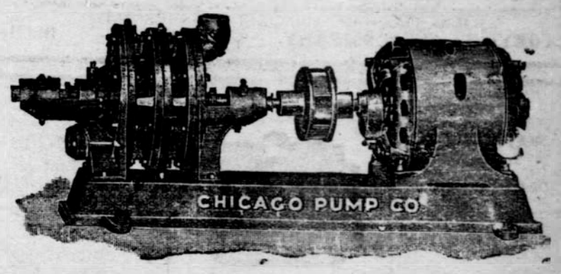

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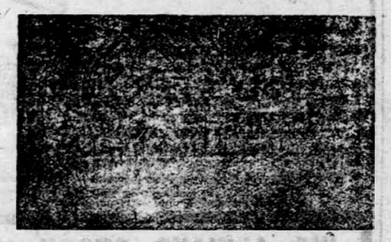

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